The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—At Sealkote, on the 16th March, the wife of Major T. T. Boileau, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

BELL—At Nowshera, on the 15th March, the wife of the Revd. W. C. Bell, Chaplain, of a daughter.

GRANT—At No. 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, on the 23rd March, the wife of J. P. Grant, Esq., c. s., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEILY—STEEL—At the Old Church, on the 22nd March, by the Revd. Mr. Lovely, Mr. J. H. Keily, to Louisa, widow of the late Mr. Henry Steel.

DEATHS.

WIMBERLEY—At Jyepore, on the 6th March, of a low fever brought on by overwork, Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, Assistant Agent to Governor General for Rajpootana.

DEVERILL—At No. 9, South Road Entally, Calcutta, on the 22nd March, Theodule Deverill, late of the Kishergunge Indigo Concern.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.
Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN APRIL.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail about a week hence.

THE fine Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, R. Pentecost, Commander, has very good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Beyts, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers, on 4th April at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 12th May with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Lunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The COMORIN will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 8th.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	1st April...	JOHNSTON CASTLE....	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ...	5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday ...	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	12th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday......	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE....	at 5 P. M.
Friday......	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.
Friday......	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday......	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday ...	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday......	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....	12th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday......	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Friday......	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday......	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR MAULMAIN.

THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons register, will call at Rangoon should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight apply to
COHEN & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday... ...	8th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	20th April....	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday....	5th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday....	20th May....	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June.....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday.	13th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday..	25th April....	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday....	26th May....	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Sultana*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their Owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.
Bombay, 26th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *North East*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE,
31st March. Agent for Captain Boyd.

NOTICE.—We have authorised Mr. ENGELBERT TAAKS to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

WANTED, A PRESS READER. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.
2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE

WILL be received and despatched through the Egyptian Wire by THOMAS BLACK, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, Rampart Row, where information as to rates &c. can be obtained.
30th March 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale a large piece of GROUND, consisting of about 70 begas, situated on the right hand side of the Bund Road, Poona. To be sold either in one piece or in lots.

TERMS.—Bill approved by the seller at 3 or 6 months.

For further particulars apply to
Fort and Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાંવેલી પરેચ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેશતરન ઇનડીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above will be paid by the Great Indiau Peninsula Railway Company to any person giving such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators or instigators of the incendiary fires which occurred at the Boree Bunder Station on MONDAY, the 28th instant. One of the incendiaries, Shewram Tatia, a boy, who is believed to be a tool in the hands of others, is in custody, and the reward above offered has no reference to him or to his conviction.

Information may be given to the undersigned or to Mr. W. H. Crawford, the Company's Solicitor.
JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED),—A Dividend of Rs. 850 per share of the above Company will be paid on and after the 10th APRIL next from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. at this office.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be Sold by Public Auction at the Government Dock Yard, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Marine Stores, consisting Spars, Pine, Teak, and Fir ranging in size from 22 feet, 4 inches to 35 feet 12 inches; Books of sorts 200 volumes, Capstains Ships of sizes, Wooden Davits complete, Furniture, consisting of Presses, Tables, Boxes, Pigeon Holes, writing Tables, Boat Oars, Steering Wheels of sizes, Mast Caps, of sizes, Cross Trees of sizes, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent., is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the Articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.
FRED. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sale are again requested to pay the amount due and remove their Lots without delay.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A respectable European female to accompany a Lady, and assist in the charge of three children per Overland by next mail, one who does not require a return passage. Apply to
Messrs. STEVENS, BROTHERS & Co.,
Rampart Row.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.— W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—A new Station called DHOND has been opened between Patus and Decksel on the South Eastern Deccan Line and Passenger Trains call there as shown in the Time Table issued on the 23rd instant.

Goods can also be booked between Dhond and all Stations on this Railway.
JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 28th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS, &c.—THE Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the conveyance of Permanent Way and Station Materials for the North-Eastern Extension Lines.

Form of tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the Conveyance of Materials" must be lodged with the Secretary by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th April.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right to reject any Tender without explanation.
By order,
GEORGE A BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, Railway Office, 29th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seem and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal
Bombay, 30th March 1864. Committee.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specificatios may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cast of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs Lawrence & Co.'s Office at which the future course to be taken with reference to such Cargo was discused, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge all or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel and to tranship the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of the Insurance on their Cargo, and I further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.
WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

25 Invalids.
25 Men in health.
6 Women.
12 Children.

260 Invalids.
100 Men in health.
25 Women.
30 Children.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.

3rd.—The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the 30th day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 18th day of February last will be put up for sale by Public Auction in Meerza Ally Mahomedkhan Street, opposite the front door of the house hereinafter described, all the Right, Title, and Interest of SHAIK MULLING BIN SHAIK EBRAHIM of, in, and to a house assessed under No. 24, built and erected on Fazandary ground, situate, lying and being in old Nagpada in the said street, outside the Fort, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road, on or towards the west by a foot passage, and on or towards the north and south by the houses of Syed Mulling bin Sydoo Meya, to satisfy the sum of Rupees one thousand seven hundred and thirteen and annas eleven, the amount decreed against the said Plaintiff in a suit No. 144 in the said Court, wherein the said Shaik Mulling bin Sahik Ebrahim was the Plaintiff, and Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy is the Defendant.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Plaintiff, Shaik Mulling bin Shaik Ebrahim, in the above specified property.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 30th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No 7 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 6th April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the follow Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 29th February 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part I. of the Legislature Act No. XIX. of 1857:

"That the capital of the Company be increased from six and a half lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 15th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.
HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.
February 27th, 1864.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made standmounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

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The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
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Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
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An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

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12 ,,	,, 18

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	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	30
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
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THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.
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CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are well made.

N. B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.
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BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Key-board of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.
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ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,, ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,, ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,, ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. all in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills; Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea A real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.
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CONCERTINAS—WHEATSTONE'S Double Action

Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by WHEATSTONE. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by WHEATSTONE. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.
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COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline.	do.
H H H very hard for Architects.	do.
H B hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
B B softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers.	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard.	do.
H rather hard.	do.
F fine, for sketching.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B. black for shading.	do.
BB soft and black.	do.

BBB extra soft and black. Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead, Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils he following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are vailable, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	,, 2 8 ,,
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Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils, first quality, lead all through	,, 1 8 ,,
Do. do. second quality	,, 1 0 ,,
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or	,, 3 0 per gross.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

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Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

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All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

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Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
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Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.
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Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3 8
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Duke of Cambridge	2 8
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Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 3

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

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A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

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Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... and	18

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A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
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A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
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A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
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Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
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An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
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Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
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Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32

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Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

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Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

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FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
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4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
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Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
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Pumping Engines.
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A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
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A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
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Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
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THE YEAR BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 1864,	0 12
BRIGADE & DIVISIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CAVALRY. By authority.	2 4
CASSELL'S NEW TESTAMENT. Illustrated.	6 12
——OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Illustrated.	25 0
NAUTICAL ALMANAC, 1864.	3 0
FISTIANA FOR 1864.	2 0
HISTOIRE D'UN PREMIER AMOUR. Par A. Scholl.	2 4
AVENTURES ROMANESQUES. Par A. Scholl.	2 4
EFROY'S HANDBOOK for FIELD SERVICE.	5 12
ARMSTRONG GUN DRILL.	1 4
ALLEN'S LARGE MAP OF INDIA, in case.	40 0
STONEHENGE'S MANLY EXERCISES.	0 6
ROGERS'S HOW TO SPEAK HINDOOSTANEE	1 4
SQUIRES'S THE PHARMACOPŒAS OF THE LONDON HOSPITALS.	2 12
THE TAXIDERMIST'S MANUAL. By Capt T. Brown	2 0
Pitman's Phonographic Teacher.	0 6
——Reporter's Companion	2 0
——Phonographic Phrase Book	0 12
Phonographic Pens per dozen	0 8
——Pencils, per dozen	2 0
Stonehenge on the Greyhound	15 12
Moore's Irish Songs, with music	0 12
Russell's Songs ditto	0 12
Negro Songs ditto	0 12
Scotch Songs ditto	0 12
Popular Songs ditto	0 12
Keith on the use of the Globes	4 8
The Corner Cupboard	2 0
Our Nursery Story Book	2 12
Relics of Father Prout	5 12
Leigh Hunt's The Town &c.	2 0
Sedgwick's Tunes for the Concertina	0 12
Self-Improvement: chiefly addressed to the young	0 12
Song—The Mocking Bird	0 12
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial	6 8
Simmons on ditto	10 8
Boccacio's Decameron	2 12
Medical Regulations, 1863	1 8
Boosey's 20 airs for Violin and Piano	2 0
——20 Christy's ditto	2 0
——12 Operatic ditto	2 0
——25 Popular Dances ditto	2 0
——100 Waltzes ditto	0 12
——100 Waltzes for Piano	0 12
DeBeriot's 7 airs for the Piano	0 12
Advice to Newly Wedded Couples	2 0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	,, 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	,, 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	,, 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11 8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16 8 ,, ,,
Ditto in Pints	9 0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12 8 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 25 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	,, ,,
Porter in pints (expected)	,, ,, 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Do. in pints	,, 20
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	Expected shortly.
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos)	,, 32
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 13
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	At various prices.
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to
Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.

Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, with a bonus of one per cent., for the half year ending the 31st December 1863 on the First Issue of Shares; and also a Dividend and bonus at the same rates per cent., upon the amount paid up on the new Issue of Shares, from the 20th July to 31st December 1863, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th April 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE Subscriber has the painful duty to inform the Public of the death of FREDERIC TUDOR, Esq., of Boston, President of the Tudor Company.

The Tudor Company some years since was formed to provide for this event, and will therefore remain unchanged, and that with capital and resources in abundance, no short supply of Ice can ever occur at Bombay from fault of theirs.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, 30th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—On application the new Share Certificates will be issued on MONDAY the 4th instant, to the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Accession.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot.*
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—There having been some doubt raised in Bombay, whether parties resident in India who are Shareholders in a Joint Stock Company formed in England and incorporated with "limited liability" under the Company's Act 1862 (25 and 26 Vict. c. 89) are within the protection of that Statute, it is deemed advisable to give for their assurance the subjoined opinions, the first being that of Mr. Cowie, Advocate General of Calcutta, given sometime ago at the instance of a Company other than the Bombay Gas Company; the other is that of Mr. Graham, Acting Advocate General, Calcutta, upon the particular questions affecting Shareholders in the Bombay Gas Company. The point it may be added has been considered by several members of the English Bar who concur in the opinions given by the above named gentlemen.

Opinion No. 1.

"I am of opinion that the liability of Shareholders resident in India is limited under the English Joint Stock Company's Act, the Company has become a Corporation.

"There is nothing in the Act to limit the transactions of a registered Company to the United Kingdom, and such Company is a corporation every where throughout the British Dominions. I think that registration under the local Act is unnecessary and that individual Shareholders could not be sued in this country, while on the other hand the Company may sue here in its corporate name."

"8th May 1862. (Sd.) S. J. COWIE."

Opinion No. 2.

"The Bombay Gas Company having come into existence since the local Act 19 of 1857, there appears to me no mode of registering it in this country under the provisions of that Act. The 99th Section extends only to Companies existing previously to the Act, and no other Sections apply to the case. But I do not see the necessity of any such registration so far as regards the liability of Shareholders. The Company existing under an incorporation with limited liability created under the English Statutes it appears to me that they are to incorporate every where in the British Dominions, and that persons who contract with them as well out of as in England must be considered as having notice of their constitution and therefore as bound by the limitation of liability. The last Statute I may observe is the Act 25 and 26 Vict c. 89.

"30th December 1863. (Sd.) J. GRAHAM."

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Co., Limited.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

[illegible] Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, [illegible] be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on [illegible] of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be pre[illegible] stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the [illegible] day.

CHINA MAIL.

[illegible] Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singa[illegible] Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer [illegible] will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at [illegible] o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday	6th......	6h. 40m. P. M.
First Qr., Thursday	14th......	5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd......	6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th......	9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 4h.40m	5 54	6 13	7 13	7 49	31st March 1864. Time—8h. 59m. 5s.7.
Sun.	3	Richard.—Low Sunday.	5 53	6 13	8 22	8 50	
Mon.	4	St. Ambrose, B.	5 52	6 13	9 15	9 39	
Tues.	5	Twilight ends 7.29.	5 52	6 14	10 2	10 23	
Wed.	6	Venus rises at 4.30.	5 51	6 14	10 45	11 7	
Thur.	7	Venus sets at 4.17.	5 50	6 14	11 28	11 49	
Fri.	8	Mars rises at 2h.53m.	5 49	6 15	—	0 8	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 26
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 23
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 26	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 26
BANGALORE	Mar. 25	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 24	MEERUT	Mar. 25
CAPE	Jan. 26	OUDH	Mar. 26
CEYLON	Mar. 18	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 19	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar.
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

WE have never been backward in expressing our admiration of the "Letters of a Competition-wallah," but have always added our voice to the chorus of praise that greeted each sparkling paper on its appearance. Indian topics as a rule have been treated with so much heaviness and with such a lack of liveliness that it was quite a new sensation to find what seemed hitherto an essentially dull subject treated with life and grace, and actually made interesting to every body. We were so rejoiced at the publication of papers relating to India, written by a man in the country and yet certain of becoming popular, that we refrained from noticing what seemed to us blemishes. We could not but regret that the brilliant author persistently took a one-sided view of all Indian matters, that he looked at every thing through Civilian spectacles, and we thought it unworthy of a man of his talents to dress up old hack-stories relating to a period of Anglo-Indian life long since gone by for the English market. We remarked these defects, but we considered them more than counterbalanced by the fact that now for the first time almost our friends at home learned that Indian topics were not necessarily dull and began in consequence to take a greater interest in them. Such a consummation, we thought, was far more advantageous to India, than the defects we have adverted to were prejudicial.

In the last letter, however, the case is reversed. The leading idea therein inculcated is in our opinion so unjust and false that the wide circulation of the paper is a matter for deep regret. The subject of the letter is "British temper towards India before, during, and since the rebellion." The general impression sought to be conveyed is that before the mutiny, or the "rebellion" as the Competition-wallah calls it, India was a sort of Arcadia where natives and members of the Civil Service (the only class of Europeans referred to) lived in the most loving style together. During the mutiny all classes, even the Civil Service, regarded the natives with deadly hate. Since peace has been restored the Civilians, using the word in its technical Anglo-Indian sense, have returned to their pristine dove-like amiability, and shield the poor oppressed natives from the non-official class who are seeking to reduce them to slavery and to ride rough-shod over them. The letter-writer sedulously endeavours to pervade the British public, who we fear are only too ready to listen to him, that all Europeans in this country except the Civil Service are deadly enemies to the life and liberty of the native population. The heaven-born ones are represented as "preventing one class of Her Majesty's subjects "from oppressing and enslaving another class." Among the enemies of the much enduring native is apparently the Lord Chief Justice of Bengal, who however is fortunately not able to do much harm, as "the Civilian Magistrates and Judges so arrange matters that the planters have got very scant satisfaction from his decision."

We do not hesitate to say that this is a gross mis-representation of the relations between the several classes in India, and a most mischievous one. It is quite true that since the mutiny the feelings of the English in India generally towards the natives have changed considerably. It was not possible that it should be otherwise. After the sudden and unexpected outbreak that showed what volcano-like passions lie hid under the smooth words and mild exterior of the people of this country, they never could be regarded with the same feeling of perfect trust that was experienced before. It is all but impossible now to avoid reflecting that judging from the past the very people by whom we are surrounded, who are so loud in their professions of loyalty, may at this very moment be plotting our destruction. This feeling will for many a year be present, like the skeleton at an Egyptian banquet, at all intercourse between Europeans and natives. Nor have measures adopted by Government tended to do away with this feeling or to bring the two classes more together. The fact is, the natives have positively been rewarded for mutinying. They hold a higher status now than they did before 1857. Since that year privileges and institutions, which should have been the slow growth of years and the reward of long and patient struggles for self-improvement, have been suddenly conferred upon them. They have, as it were, been thrust up all at once into premature manhood and told that they are the equals of the Europeans in every way. Ministers of State have delivered lectures to show that they are sprung from the same stock as their English rulers, while others have laid down their moral superiority as an incontrovertible position. All this has naturally annoyed the non-official class of Europeans considerably. Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi. If the Government and Civil Service turn the heads of the natives with flattery they are not the parties who suffer from the insolence thus engendered. Those who have no high position to give them consequence in the eyes of the natives are the victims, and they naturally resist with considerable warmth the system of native-worship that leads to such inconvenient results to them. For this they are made the scape-goat, and have to endure vials of wrath poured on their heads by the natives and their friends. They are accused of general and indiscriminating hate of the race when in fact they only object to certain individuals who make themselves obnoxious. We have had a much larger experience of the class we refer to than the "competition-wallah" can possibly have had, and as far as our experience goes we have never come across anything like the class hatred described by him in language in which, we fear, smartness was aimed at more than fairness. "The theory that the native is his equal in the eyes of the law" is not in the least "aggravating" to the Anglo-Indian who has the misfortune to be outside the Civil Service, but it does aggravate him to be constantly told that the native is his equal if not superior in other respects. We would commend to the competition-wallah's notice the concluding paragraphs of the able address delivered by Mr. Maine the other day at the Convocation of the University of Calcutta, and we would assure him that a real and enlightened interest in the welfare of the native can and does exist outside the charmed pale of the Civil Service, and that many even of the much-abused non-official classes have that welfare at heart. We would impress on him that if he takes advantage of the popularity of his writing to give the people of England a false view of the relations between the several classes in India he does a most mischievous and unjust act; and we would finally beg of him to take broader views than he does at present and to bear in mind the old motto "audi alteram partem." Talents like his should not be prostituted to the deification of the Civil Service.

THE Committee of the Bench of Justices, whose able report on Municipal reform we published yesterday, have certainly deserved the thanks of the Bench and the public for the zeal and industry they have shown in executing a very difficult and irksome task. It reflects no discredit upon them that they have not at once succeeded in framing a perfectly satisfactory Municipal Reform Bill; but we cannot help thinking that they would have done more if they had not attempted to do so much. Where they have failed, the cause of failure has been, not their own remissness, but the originally faulty design of the work set apart for the Committee to perform. It would have been a quite sufficient labour for any Committee to "inquire "into the organization of the Municipal Com-"mission and its relation to the Bench "of Justices," or in other words to prepare a plan for a thorough reform of the Municipality; but when, in addition to this duty, the Committee undertook to "devise means "for a more perfect system of Concervancy "and Municipal administration in Bombay," that is to say, to pronounce judgment on points which none but men possessing especial knowledge of engineering and sanitary science, and having an intimate acquaintance with the working of every department of the Municipality, can even understand, it was inevitable that a report professing to deal with so many various questions should not be more or less defective. For our own part, we admit that, while the report shows the good intentions of the Committee and gives much information regarding some Municipal matters, it seems on the whole ambitious rather than comprehensive, voluminous rather than accurate, and is occasionally meddlesome without suggesting any real improvement of the system which it condemns. The remarks on taxation, for instance, are excessively loose, partial, and unsatisfactory. The Committee could only have done this part of their work thoroughly, by examining the Municipal accounts, ascertaining the actual pressure of the different taxes now in force, showing that the revenue yielded by these taxes is insufficient for the purposes for which it is collected, and recommending such changes as would effect the object which the Bench has in view. But it was made manifest at yesterday's meeting that the Justices can know nothing of the state of the Municipal finances, for the simple reason that the auditors are appointed by the Municipal Commissioners, and the accounts presented once a quarter to the Bench in such a form that no one can understand whether they are right or wrong. The members of the Committee were no better informed on this vitally important subject than the rest of the Justices; yet, without even endeavouring to show the necessity for new taxes, they propose the re-imposition of the obnoxious Stall Tax, which is leviable on a class of the community that is quite unrepresented on the Bench, while with respect to the House Tax, which it is openly stated has never been honestly assessed on the property of the great landlords, they preserve a marked and mysterious silence.

We think it probable, however, that, when the resolutions which the Committee were yesterday instructed to prepare are submitted to the consideration of the Bench, the Justices will have the practical good sense to decline discussing what taxes should be repealed and what imposed, and to devote all their energies, in the first place, to the business of remodelling the constitution of a Municipality which they have unanimously voted to be in its present shape utterly unsuited to the wants of Bombay. The first thing to be avoided in the new constitution is divided responsibility. That has been the canker of the present Municipal administration, for the system of "half time Commissioners" is but another form of that evil principle of doing things by halves which led to the frittering away of all responsibility between the Bench of Justices and the Municipal Board. The next question to be settled is, who shall bear the responsibility? and, if the spirited conduct of the Justices during the last three months means anything, we must suppose that the Bench is prepared to take upon itself the supreme and direct control of Municipal affairs. Our own opinion is that there can be no compromise. Either the Bench or the Municipal Commission must be supreme. To give the two bodies co-ordinate powers, by means of any such ridiculous device as a consultative committee and a Commissioner with independent powers, would be to repeat the blunder which has already produced such unfortunate results. What, then, remains? No one yesterday suggested the obvious remedy, that the Board of Municipal Commissioners should be altogether abolished, and that the Bench of Justices, strengthened as in Calcutta by the addition of men representing the tradesman class (which is chiefly interested in the proper expenditure of the revenue raised by Municipal taxes) should be formed into a Municipality to administer its own affairs. The office of Mayor or President of the Municipality should be highly paid, and the President should be appointed by Government, care being taken to nominate a man who regarded less the emoluments than the honour of the place, and whose conduct would add such splendour and dignity to the office as would make it sought after by every man ambitious of a public career. Every petty borough in England has its Town Council, which manages with ease all the business of seeing the town properly drained, paved, lighted, and watered; and, if there is not public spirit enough in Bombay to qualify our principal citizens for discharging similar duties, the best thing the Government can do is to tell the Bench of Justices not to meddle with matters it will not attend to, and to appoint their own officers to look after the sanitary state of the town. But we believe that the Bench could do the work very well, if it abolished the elaborate machinery of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and simply engaged as its servants on good salaries an engineer, a health officer, and a surveyor, to do the out-of-doors work, and a competent clerk or secretary to manage the accounts.

WE are glad to hear from a correspondent that the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company are now constructing in their workshops at Amrolee (Surat) sleeping carriages similar to those in use on the East Indian Railway. When will the G. I. P. Directors go and do likewise?

THE King of Persia has (says the *Englishman*) caused a letter to be addressed to the Governor-General of India, requesting his aid to obtain the release of Ishmael Khan, confined in Herat.

THE Secretary of State, the same journal understands, has recommended the Government of India to establish a proper machinery all over India for the purpose of registering deaths and the causes of death. "This desire has arisen out of the report of the Commission known as the Cholera Commission. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the proposition is an excellent one; but to establish a new and special machinery for the purpose would be premature and too expensive. The people are not yet prepared for such an enquiry, and it would give too great an opportunity for the subordinates to oppress and extort money. In the North-west various tentative measures had been taken in the towns through the police, which had given no cause of vexation to the people, and in the country the putwarees of villages had been required to keep registers:—the returns so obtained were on the whole very fair, and the same system might be continued in the Central and N. W. Provinces with advantage."

IT cannot, remarks the *Friend of India*, be said that the present Government of India adopt the maxim, "Rest and be thankful," so far as concerns matters which require its interference, and which ought to have received attention from former administrations. "The sanitary commission recently appointed is likely to render great services to the country, if it succeeds in carrying out the objects which the Viceroy has shown he has so much at heart. To take greater care of the health of our Indian army, and thus to reduce the rate of mortality, is surely an end second to none which can occupy the attention of the Government in days like these. There has, hitherto, as all the world knows, been nothing approaching a proper system of sanitary administration, either in cantonments or the large towns; nor can any board established for this purpose be successful unless it is under the direct authority, and works with the sanction and support of the Government of India. In point of fact, a sanitary commission to be useful in India must have large powers, or its proceedings would be constantly stultified. Hence the wisdom of forming a totally new commission for each Presidency, with independent instructions, and with authority to report once a year upon public health; while the executive local work must still be done, as now, by officers connected with the local Government. The commission does not in any way affect them, except to help them. One of the first subjects that has occupied their attention is the ravages caused among our soldiers by a horrible disease. Probably not less than a third of the entire force is disabled from this cause alone. Then there is the question of rationing troops in the Bengal Presidency,—this also has occupied the attention of the Government, and many points have been carefully considered, such as the propriety of cultivating necessary vegetables by convict labour in the vicinity of jails, the measures which can be taken to improve the quality of meat, the improvements practicable in cooking it, and similar matters, all of which are receiving, as they deserve to do, the consideration of the Government."

THE death of Mr. Justice Mills is, says the same paper, an event which must cause general regret, "for although he had not been long enough on the Bench to *prove* his value, we know that he was the kind of judge that India stands in need of—a learned and experienced lawyer, and a man free from violent prejudices or partialities. We must regret his death on another ground. It is distressing to think of an able man, possessing a good reputation at home, coming out to India only to die of a cruel and dreadful disease. The effect of the event in England will probably be to deter others from coming to India, notwithstanding the numerous assurances that Calcutta is not in itself unhealthy. Perhaps not—the point is not worth disputing; but a good many lives *are* played out to a tragic end here. The new judge is Mr. Macpherson. He was not the senior at the bar, but the seniors to whom the post could be offered declined to accept it. Mr. Macpherson may not be widely known, but he has the reputation of being a sound lawyer, and there was no better man for the Government to select."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 31ST MARCH.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Bombay.

MUSSENDOM, 31ST MARCH.

Steamer *Vigilant* anchored in Elphinstone Inlet.

GALLE, 31ST MARCH.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bombay.

COLOMBO, 31ST MARCH.

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 1ST APRIL.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

CALCUTTA.

1ST APRIL.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., Rs. 4¼ to ¾ discount.
Five per Cent, Rs. 4½ to 5 premium.
Five and half per Cent., Rs. 14 to 14½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1⅜d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £3 to £3 7s. 6d. per ton.
Jute, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. per ton.
Seeds, £3 per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-14 to Rs. 10-4 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-9 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40 good seconds, as. 11 6 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods fair demand.
Market for Twist improving.

BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW at 10 A.M. the Episcopal Consecration of the Right Reverend Dr. Tissot will take place at the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca.

THE Boat Race, concerning which a paragraph appeared in Thursday's *Gazette*, will come off this day, at half-past two o'clock.

WE understand that Mr. E. Pratt, the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Gogo and Cambay, will shortly proceed to England on sick leave.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Marine Court of Enquiry on the collision at sea between the French Ship *Emile et Laure* and the ship *Forest Queen* which assembled yesterday at 2-30 P.M. in the Fort Police Office, was adjourned until Monday next the 4th instant, at 12-30 noon on account of some papers relating to the collision, requiring the attention of the Court having been placed at its disposal at a very late hour.

IT is stated that the Bombay Government intend reorganizing all the Departments of the Secretariate to enable them to make a reduction, so as to increase the salaries of the clerks without additional expense to Government.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Kurrachee*, Capt. J. Cottier to Malabar Coast:—Mr. Lamb, Mr. Master; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie and two European servants; Mr. K Chunder; Mr. Anodo; Mr. Veran; Mr. H. Talputt, Mr. McFarlane, child, and 8 servants; Mr. W. Boate: Mr. Wex and servant; Mr. Burns; and 25 natives.

AT a meeting of the Tanna Municipal Commissioners, which was held there on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved by the members of the municipality to present a testimonial to Mr. T. E. Kyte, the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, for his zealous and indefatigable services as President of the Municipality.

WE understand that the Elphinstone Circle Committee intend to present a testimonial to Mr. C. Forjett before his departure to England, for the assistance he rendered to the mercantile community of Bombay in their project of making a Circle of the Bombay Green. To meet the object in view the committee have issued a circular among those gentlemen who have purchased plots of land for the purpose of erecting their offices.

THE following gentlemen pupils of Mr. John Williams, late R. N. and I. N., passed their examinations before the local Marine Board, during the last quarter, and obtained certificates of competency as follows:—

As Masters.

Capt. Williams, ship *Premabhoy Hemabhoy*, late *Highland Light.*)
Capt. Archibald Gray, B. I. S. N. Co. str. *Comorin.*
„ Crowell, ship *Mandaly* (late *William M. Peck.*)
„ Hellenbrock, ship *Alabama.*
Mr. Atkins, 1st officer B. I. S. N. Co. *Penang*,

As Chief Mates.

Mr. Duke, 2nd Officer B. I. S. N. Co. *Governor Higginson.*
Mr. Baker, 1st Officer *Premabhoy Hemabhoy.*
„ Amarbea Ali (Arab) 1st officer *Ararat.*

THE following is the programme of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening at the Band Stand by the Band of 28th Regiment:—

March.—"Flow on Shining River"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Evergreen"	Schmuck.
Selection.—"Different Operas"	Auber.
Quadrille.—"La Traviata"	Godfrey.
Romanya (op.)—"Guido et Genora"	Halevy.
Galop.—"Octoroon"	Sille.

God save the Queen.

THE proprietor of the Nassick Meat Market, in accordance with advertisment published repeatedly in the local papers, yesterday sent round Malabar Hill a cart fitted up at considerable cost, with ten sheep and one bullock, all first class meat, cut up inside. We regret to hear that, although a circular had been sent by post to every house, and although Mr. Kerr's people have been constantly going round, asking for support, only two houses patronized the cart, so that the proprietor of the market only made a dead loss by his enterprize. If this is the manner in which the residents on Malabar Hill after all their grievous complaints about bad food and living reject good and wholesome meat when it is offered them, they deserve to be left in their apathy and barbarism to the tender (?) mercies of native butchers.

WE hear that Captain Hassard, the Cotton Inspector at Belgaum, has written to Government regarding the frequent burning of trains of cotton on the railway line, owing to the guards not being able to communicate with the engine driver, and has proposed a plan to remedy the evil as much as possible. The plan proposed by this gentleman is that an iron case, with a seat on it, should be fitted on the tender over one of the hind covers on which a man should sit, facing the train behind;—his sole duty being to watch the train and give the alarm immediately to the engine driver in case of accident. This plan is adopted by the Great Eastern line in England, and has worked admirably well. We hear that Captain Hassard's plan has been recommended by Government to the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th March 1864.

No. of Passengers 17,130 amount	15,840	11	11
Merchandize	11,297	2	6
Total...	27,137	14	5

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

No. of Passengers 14,999 amount	16,141	5	5
Merchandize	7,673	12	8
Total...	23,815	2	1

LEPER WARD IN CONNECTION WITH JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

Read the following letter from the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Government, dated 21st March 1864.

With reference to my letter to your address, of 29th August 1863, on the subject of building a leper ward in connection with the Jamsetjee Jejeeboy Hospital, I have the honor to intimate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, my readiness to bear the whole of the estimated expense of constructing this additional ward, namely, rupees 80,000, on condition that the ward in question be considered by Government as part of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and be maintained and kept in repair by Government as a portion of that institution.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should be thanked for this fresh proof of his munificence and philanthropy, and informed that Government accept his offer on the conditions stated.

2. The Public Works Department should be informed, with a view to the work being at once commenced. A tablet should be put up containing the donor's name and other particulars of this munificent gift.

3. The Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State to be informed.

MUNICIPAL PAPERS.

DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAUNDERS in November last submitted to His Excellency a plan for the drainage of Bombay. It is simple and consists in keeping up a constant stream of *fresh* seawater thro' the main drain and drains of the Town, thereby rendering the localities healthy. Sir Charles wood having been communicated with on the subject, authorized Colonel Saunders to communicate with His Excellency direct, who, if the scheme was approved of, was desired to send to Carlton House, Jersey, (from whence the letter was dated,) a reliable plan of the Town of Bombay with the general level from the Boree Bunder to the head of the main drain across the flats to the sea, with the rise and fall of the tide. With these documents he (the Colonel), could form the estimates of cost and lay his plan before any authority in London.

This proposition was forwarded to Mr. Tracey with a request that he would furnish any observations he might have to make upon it.

He replied that before discussing the merits of the proposal he would point out that it seems highly improbable, considering that the design for the permanent drainage of the town has been now not only sanctioned, but commenced, and considerable expense and responsibility already incurred, that either the Commissioners or Government would re-open the question by going into the details of a new design. The design now in progress has been submitted to a very severe ordeal at the hands of very competent authorities, and he presumed the Board had no wish to disturb their conclusions any further. Consideration of new plans in detail would delay indefinitely the actual construction of works which have been generally approved. He entirely agreed with Major Curtis, that the main drain is by no means the worst nuisance in Bombay, referring of course to the sensible effect on the atmosphere of its open portion. A few years ago that open portion was no doubt in a most offensive condition, but the enormous supply of Vehar water which now finds its way to the Love Grove outfall has by diluting the sewage, and by its deodorizing power—a power well known to exist in fresh water—considerably ameliorated the state of this open portion of the Main Drain. He therefore did not consider that measures (such as those proposed by Col Saunders of necessity merely temporary, as he would show, would be justifiable in face of the great expenditure they would entail, and of the general reform which is now being commenced, of the permanent sewage of the Town.

Concerning the special engineering value of Col Saunders' suggestions, he observed, that it is rather difficult to offer a distinct opinion as no details are given, nothing whatever but a vague principle is laid down, that principle is the regular flushing of the sewers by salt water. Nothing is said regarding the *mode* of admitting this water, nothing regarding the method of discharging it, the sewage or the rain fall, or discharging them in combination during the monsoons. The Colonel requires a correct plan of town, levels, and statement of the rise and fall of the tide. Apart from the manifest absurdity of attempting to form even the crudest design without these particulars, their possession would convince even Col. Saunders that his scheme is utterly impracticable. It is in fact almost identical, (so far as can be ascertained from his letter) absolutely identical with that of Mr. Parkes, notice in 1861. The Board probably would not expect a recapitulation of the arguments formerly used against Mr. Parkes' scheme as they were given at some length in the printed report, but it might be noticed that Mr. Perkes gives few if any details, and that Col. Saunders gives none. Mr. Parkes proposed an enormous arterial sewer through the densest part of the native town laid at a considerable depth, and having its outlet at the present Love Grove sluices. Col. Saunders appears to contemplate flushing the existing sewers, Mr. Parkes proposed a gigantic lifting system at Love Grove for getting rid of the combined flushing water, sewage and rainfall. Colonel Saunders has either not known, or has forgotten the necessity for some arrangement of the kind, or has purposely refrained from alluding to it. Any proposal for admitting sea water into the sewers, and of course using it freely for flushing purposes, must of necessity call for the construction of new sewers, and for the provision of large pumping power. The present sewers cannot be adopted for the reception of sea water except at an expense which would nearly, if not quite, absorb the drainage funds, while the work would still leave the general sewerage of the Town as bad as at present. The lifting power required for getting rid of the flushing water would simply be an addition to the total cost, beyond, and excessively beyond, the cost of the sanctioned scheme. No details are given on this head as they scarcely appear to be called for in the absence of any details in Col. Saunders' letter. It is therefore assumed that this scheme of Col. Saunders could only be adopted as a temporary measure, pending the construction of the more perfect and cheaper sewers proposed in the Board's own design. On this assumption it need hardly be said that the objections to a permanent scheme, such as that under consideration, apply *a fortiori* to any temporary scheme of the same nature, and the writer could not advise the Board to entertain for a moment any proposition of the kind. There would perhaps be no necessity for reminding the Board of the generally injurious effects of using sea water for flushing sewers. It is well known that any admixture of sea water with Town sewage is productive of most injurious effects in the formation and evolution of noxious gases. Fresh water is a deodorizer, sea water is not, a constant and rapid current of sea water may be a valuable cleansing agent, but to obtain such a constant and rapid current in the existing of any new system of sewers in Bombay will necessitate the employment of an amount of mechanical power, which it is no exaggeration to term enormous. Mr. Rawlinson in his recent report expressed on the subject of using salt water under ordinary conditions. He says: "Flushing sewers with salt water will not be "advisable, there is a generation of gases by "an admixture of sea water and sewage which "is more actively injurious than when sewage "is diluted with fresh water."

Mr Tracey considers that in the absence of any detail whatever in Col. Saunders' suggestion, he could not well go more deeply into the subject.

The Commissioners decided to reply to Col. Saunders' letter in the terms of Mr Tracey's report.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A MEETING of H. M. Justices of the Peace was held yesterday at 3 P.M. in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, to discuss the present unsatisfactory Municipal arrangements, and to suggest, if possible, some remedy for the same.

The attendance was rather numerous.

The Honb'le M. Scott having taken the chair,

The Clerk of the Peace opened the meeting by reading the letters and documents mentioned in the notice convening the meeting.

The following gentlemen spoke in favour or otherwise of the resolutions given below—or upon the report of the committee published yesterday. The lateness of the hour at which the meeting dissolved prevents us from giving in this issue the speeches on the occasion.

RESOLUTIONS.

Proposed by G. Scott, Esq.
Seconded by Cursetjee Nesserwanje Cama, Esq.

That the Bench beg to thank the committee for their report, and the trouble they have taken, and direct that the report, which contains some valuable suggestions, be recorded. The Bench are of opinion that, instead of adopting the construction of the Municipality as therein recommended, it is more expedient to solici the Government of Bombay to move the Supreme Government to make the following addition to Sec. VI. of Act XXV. of 1858:—

That it shall at any time within the said period of three years be competent to H. M. Justices of the Peace in sessions assembled to cancel the election of any such elected Commissioner, and to elect another in his stead.

And also to alter Section VIII. of said Act to the following effect:—

The Municipal Commissioners may receive such allowance out of the funds to be raised under this Act as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, provided that the allowance of the President shall not exceed Rs. 24,000 a year, and that for each of the other two elected Commissioners shall not exceed Rs. 15,000 a year. Neither the President nor any other Commissioner shall hold any other appointment or attend to or engage in any other private practice, profession, or business. One of the Commissioners shall be a medical man, and another an engineer.

This resolution was put to the meeting and lost.

Proposed by E. I. Howard, Esq.—seconded by S. Compton, Esq.,

That the report be received with the thanks of the Bench, and that the Committee be requested to draw up a set of detailed practical proposals based on the report, for submision to the Bench.

This was carried almost unanimously.

Proposed by A. C. Gumpert, Esq., seconded by A. Grant Esq.,

That in the opinion of this Bench the present Municipal system is inefficient, and demands speedy reform.

Resolution carried.

Proposed by E. Heycock, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Jehangeer Esq.,

That the Government be requested to sanction the increase to Rs 400 per month of the salary of the Clerk of the Peace.

Carried unanimously.

The meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman dispersed.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE last ordinary meeting of the Society for the present session was held in the library room of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 5th March 1864:—

Present:—J. Peet, M. D., President, in the chair; R. Haines, M. B., *Vice-President*; Members—W. Thom, Esq.; T. Diver, M. D.; J. M. Hyslop, M. D.; T. B. Johnstone, M. D.; F. S. Stedman, Esq.; G. C. M. Birdwood, M. D.; J. T. Mackenzie, M. B.; W. Dymock, Esq.; and W. C. Coles, M. D., Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters received during the month were also read, and the presents for the Society were laid upon the table.

The first paper brought before the meeting by the Secretary, was on the mortality of the army in India, with reference to the statistical reports of the Army Medical Department, and the report of the Commissioners on the sanitary state of the Indian army.

A brief notice of this paper is now only given, as it will probably be published hereafter elsewhere. The writer commences by tracing the origin of army sanitary agitation in England to the alarm consequent upon the mortality in the Crimean War in 1856, and considers that this agitation has led to considerable changes in barracks, clothing, diet, &c. of soldiers, and mentions in detail the results of these improvements. The author states with reference to the Crimean sickness that it seemed not to have suggested itself to the popular imagination, that much of the mortality was the necessary consequence of the season, and the exceptional nature of the duty on which the army was employed, and he gives examples of these. After the same manner, the report of the Royal Commission, on the sanitary state of the Indian army, overwhelms the average mortality of 57 years, many of which were years of war, with the excessive mortality of 30 years, in which terrible epidemics greatly augmented the high mortality of war. But sanitary reports, the writer states, scarcely condescend to notice these facts, and their pretensions to public favour are chiefly founded on statistical comparisons in which they are ignored. The report on the sanitary state of the Indian army furnishes examples of comparative salubrity extending over long periods which are lost in the notoriously insalubrity of intervening periods of wars and epidemics. It does not seem to have occurred to the Indian army commissioners, that in going back to the time of the Mahratta wars, they were presenting the public with the mortality of an era, at least as remote in the history of our Indian Empire, as the bills of mortality at the Restoration would be in the annals of London, mixed up with the present weekly returns of the Registrar General of the metropolis. The writer goes on to maintain that with respect to what are called "sanitary improvements" they should not only reduce the rate of *mortality*, but also that of *invaliding*, and shows—that this has not been done. On the contrary, he expresses himself, that "the noble and amiable statesman who presided over the Royal Commission of 1858, never contemplated that the result of his generous labours for the good of the army would lead to sending away hundreds of mortally-stricken soldiers to linger out the remnant of their lives in the cottages, and work-houses of Great Britain." The votaries of sanitary science, the author declares, take little heed of differences of climate and season, and recommend almost the same means for the prevention of the endemic diseases of India, and the chronic pulmonary diseases of England. Every corporation in Great Britain, he states, has been busy for more than 20 years in improving the drainage, the supply of water, and other means for permanently improving the health of towns, at immense outlay, with the advantage, however, of all that *trained knowledge and experience* which is now proposed to be extended to India. The writer considers a careful enquiry into the benefits alleged to have occurred either to the public, or to the soldier, by sanitary measures which may have been carried out in England since 1857, should be gone into, before the enormous expenditure of public money is sanctioned for the establishment of Indian Sanitary Commissions.

The next paper was read by Assistant Surgeon W. Dymock, being a short summary of the cases of Dysentery which were treated in the European General Hospital, Bombay, in Nos. 5 and 6 wards, during the year 1863. Dr. Dymock desired it to be understood, that he confined himself to a narration of simple facts, and did not attempt to establish or to refute any particular theory regarding the pathology of the disease, or the action of remedies on it. He then stated what appeared to him to be the exciting and predisposing causes in the majority of the cases admitted, viz., seamen, and afterwards reviewed the symptoms and treatment. It appeared that the largest number of admissions occurred in the two consecutive months of June and July, indicating that the unsettled weather at the commencement of the monsoon was a dangerous period as regards the health of men exposed to its influence.

After some discussion on the above paper the Secretary read a contribution from Assistant Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M. D., "On a new Treatment of Abscess of the Liver" which was employed successfully in four cases, which were detailed. Dr. Blanc states with great clearness the train of reasoning which induces him to believe that Hepatitis is a form of phlegmonous inflammation, and describes the process suggested by him of elimination by caustic issues, which he states is free from danger, and perfectly successful in the instances brought forward. The paper, it is supposed, will appear at length in the forthcoming volume of the Society's transactions and further notice of it now is unnecessary.

Dr. Haines read a short paper on the waters of certain wells in Bombay.

The object of this paper was to make known the result of the examination of the water from a number of wells in Bombay, including no less than twenty-five samples from wells which are found within or close to the various Cemeteries. The burial grounds in Bombay are situated in three different kinds of soil, the nature of which appears to have a remarkable influence upon the character and rapidity of the chemical changes which go on within them. The greater number of the Cemeteries are situated in the loose-shelly-sand of Girgaum and Mahim—a few in the adhesive clay of the flats and other few in the red earth formed of decomposed trap. In the former it was found that notwithstanding their crowded state, water in the wells was remarkably free from organic matter, but contained abundance of nitric acid, resulting from oxidation of the ammonia produced by the putrefaction. This oxidation is effected by the extremely porous nature of the soil, which affords the freest access to atmospheric air and the chemical affinities of the carbonate of lime of which the soil chiefly consists. In the Cemetries on the flats, where the soil is a tough impervious clay, the water contains much organic matter, and little or no nitric acid, while in the Cemeteries situated in the red earth the characters and constituents of the water are intermediate between the two former. It was shown that notwithstanding the peculiar surroundings of the wells in the first series of localities, the water, in consequence of the complete deorganization of the gassous products of decomposition is quite devoid of noxious qualities, a remarkable result which is entirely due to the nature of the soil. The clamour about the hurtful character of the water in the well of the Presbyterian burial ground, near the Marine Lines, made two years ago, was therefore totally groundless, and the act of the Municipal Commissioners in closing that particular well, while some twenty others in Mussulman Cemeteries, and under precisely similar conditions, remained open and in most extensive use, was condemned. Comparative experiments on other wells in various parts of the island were recorded in confirmation of the above view.

The other papers which appeared in the prospectus for the present occasion were directed to be left over to the next meeting, which the President announced would take place after the recess, and the meeting dispersed, after the usual vote of thanks had been accorded to contributors.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Eighth Day, Friday, 1st April 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat upon the Bench shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. when the following gentlemen were empaunelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN—*Foreman.*

Messrs. James Palmer, John Neuberg, William Henty Kempt, Samuel Grattan, James Kingsmill, Julius Cæsar Phillips, Augustus Frederick Houghland, John Vincent de Jesus, Manockjee Sorabjee, Narrayen Kessowjee, and Mahomed Syud Purkar.

Shamjee Govind (case No. 31 of the calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of a quantity of gold and silver ornaments and pearls, of the value of Rs. 810, the property of one Peerajchund Kurrumchund.

According to the evidence of the prosecutor, the property in question was locked up safe in a box in his room in a house situated in Simpee Chawl on the night of the 26th of September last. The room was broken into during the night and the box and its contents were stolen therefrom. Suspicion having attached to the prisoner he was arrested by the police, when he admitted having committed the robbery, and that he had sold the articles to two Mehmons whom he pointed out to the police. After considerable trouble had been taken both by the prosecutor and the police in tracing the stolen property, only a small portion of it was recovered, of the value of Rs. 125. The rest has not yet been traced, and seems to have been made away with by the parties to whom the prisoner had sold it. In reply to questions from the prisoner, the prosecutor denied having offered to compromise the matter on the payment to him by the Mehmons of the sum of four hundred rupees.

Rahmoo Hajee Adam, a Mehmon broker, deposed that he knew the prisoner. He came to him just before the last Dewallee and asked him to sell some ornaments for him, a pamoowmee or necklace and a finger ring which are produced in Court. Deponent agreed to dispose of them for him. Prisoner said the ornaments were his and were a gift to him a long time before on the occasion of the death of a relative. The articles were sold by the deponent by one Muckoond for Rs. 30-8, and he paid him money to the prisoner in the month of November shortly before the Dewallee. Deponent afterwards sold two finger rings to one Husson Khan Syud Khan which were brought to him by the prisoner. They were sold for 40 rupees and deponent paid the money to him. Prisoner is a mendicant (Bhickshut) Brahmin, and he gave as a reason for desiring to sell these articles that he wanted money as he was going back to his native country. In reply to questions from the prisoner, deponent denied having obtained his release from the custody of the police by distributing money in bribes. He also denied having absconded when the property was discovered in the possession of Muckoond and Husson Khan. These men were pointed out to the police by a person named Mahra. In reply to the Judge, deponent stated that he was taken into custody at his own house on the same day as the prisoner. Has known prisoner for about a year and a half, but never had any other transactions with him than those referred to in his evidence as above. Prisoner used to come to deponent's house to beg alms. Although deponent is a Mussulman he considers it his duty to give alms to any one asking for them in the name of God. Did not make any inquiries as to the truth of prisoner's assertion that the ornaments were his own. Deponent is a broker and procures passages for those who desire to go to Cutch and Kurrachee; has no other business, and resides in his own house, which is worth four or five thousand rupees.

Hajee Elias Essack, a dealer in furniture, deposed that he knew the prisoner, who came to him during the last Dewallee bringing with him some pearls and 17¼ tolas of gold which he requested deponent to sell for him in the bazar as he wanted to go to his native country. Deponent agreed to do so, and afterwards sold the pearls to a dealer named Pertaub Sing. Sold the gold for Rs. 244-9-6. Sold the pearls for Rs. 68, of these he sold 30 rupees worth to Pertaub Sing and the remainder to other persons, whose names he does not remember. Paid the money to the prisoner. Cannot say positively that the pearls now before the Court are the same as those he sold for the prisoner. The latter informed deponent that he was a Brahmin and had resided in Bombay for eight or ten years, and that he had received the gold and pearls from various persons during that time. Has known him for about seven years, but never had any other dealings with him. Has known Rahmoo Hajee Adam for the last three years, but has never had any dealings with him. Never made any arrangement with him for the sale of any property belonging to the prisoner. Deponent was arrested by the police. The prisoner was arrested first. Prisoner did not know to whom deponent had sold the gold and pearls. Believes the prisoner pointed him out to the police. Does not keep books and did not make any entry of these transactions. The prisoner is a family man and has a wife and children. In reply to a question from the prisoner, deponent denied that he and the other witnesses against him pointed out the stolen property after they had been beaten by the police, and not till then after being kept in Mr. Forjett's lock-up for one night, deponent and the other witnesses in custody were set at large. Elias's his brother, came to the police duffadar and paid him a bribe of one hundred rupees.

Muckoondjee Puchan, a Bhattia, deposed that he purchased the Ramnowmee now produced in Court from a man named Rahmoo. Thinks the prisoner was present at the transaction, but is not sure. Rahmoo said the article belonged to a Maharaj. Deponent paid Rs. 30⅞ for it to Bahwoo.

Husson Khan Syud Khan deposed that he purchased the finger rings produced in Court from Rahmoo for forty rupees.

Pertaub deposd that he purchased the pearls produced in Court from Hajee Elias Esack for thirty rupees.

Ballajee Tunkrajee, a police duffadar, deposed that he received information on the 26th September last of a robbery of ornaments and pearls having been committed on the premises of the prosecutor on the previous night. Made due inquiries but nothing turned up until the 6th of December, when he went to Muckoond's house and received from him the Ramnowmee now produced in Court. This witness confirmed generally the evidence given by the other witnesses for the prosecution examined as above. When the prisoner was arrested he admitted having committed the robbery, and he made this admission in the presence of three of the witnesses. He also pointed out the two Mehmons, to whom he said he had sold the ornaments he had stolen from the prosecutor's room. The prisoner made this admission at the time when deponent was occupied in searching Rahmoo's house. In reply to questions from the prisoner, deponent said the Mehmons were taken into custody, but they were not beaten by the police. Denied that he had received a bribe from Elias's brother or from any one else to release them. Elias was released by Mr. Forjett. Did not partake of any Muscattee pomegranates provided by Elias for his refreshment.

Prisoner when called upon for his defence denied that he had any hand in the robbery. The whole case was fabricated against him by the police. He and a number of other persons were pounced upon by the police who took them to a chowkey where their arms were tied and they were soundly beaten. He was then tied up by a rope attached to a peg in the wall. He was taken to another chowkey next day situated in Butcher's Street, there he was again so severely beaten by the police that he became helpless (*lachar*) and he then offered to confess that he had committed the robbery. The Mehmons were released because they were able to bribe the police, and it was eventually decided by the latter in consultation with the Mehmons that he should be charged with the robbery. According to his story he was the victim of a wicked conspiracy on the part of the prosecution. The ringleaders in which was the police duffadar who had been heavily bribed and he himself was as innocent of the charge against him as a *nauda bucha*, or little child.

The Jury retired at the conclusion of the summing up of the evidence by the Judge, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on the second count of the indictment charging him with receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. As he was known to the police, having been on a former occasion convicted of a theft and sentenced by Mr. Oliver to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, he was now sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Oomersee Ludha, a lad aged only fifteen years (case No. 33 of the calendar), pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of three bales of piece goods, the property of one Veerjee Moorarjee.

Mr. Hayllar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

According to the evidence for the prosecution it appears that the bales in question were placed in a cart driven by the prisoner who was directed to take them to the shop of one Hurree Puddumsee in the Market, instead of doing so he appears to have taken them to a godown in Bhoeewadda, where he deposited them. On the prosecutor missing the bales he went to Mr. Forjett and reported the matter, and that gentleman sent a policeman with him to search for the bales. The bales and the prisoner were both traced, and on the prisoner stating that he had taken the bales to the house of two Khojahs, who he said had paid him five rupees for doing so, the prosecutor, accompanied by the policeman and the prisoner, went to the spot, where they found the bales, one of which had been cut open and four pieces taken out. The bales were removed on the 1st February last from the prosecutor's shop and were found, in the manner described, on the 2nd, the prisoner having pointed them out. Two Khojahs were afterwards taken into custody but they were subsequently discharged by Mr. Forjett because he did not think there was any evidence against them. A Bhattia named Purshotum Luckmedass deposed that he rented a godown to the prisoner for twenty-one rupees a month. He represented himself to be the son of a Bhattia muccadum and that the place was wanted to stow piece-goods in. It was also proved that when the prisoner took the prosecutor and the policeman to the place where bales were found, and which was situated in Juggeewun Keeka Street, he took a key from his pocket and unlocked the door when they found the place empty with the exception of the three bales. We subsequently pointed out two Khojas who he said had paid him five rupees for bringing the bales to them, but there was not a particle of evidence to show that these were men in any way implicated in the transaction. The value of the three bales was about 3,500 rupees. It further appeared in evidence that on the day in question the prisoner drove the cart of a man named peen who afterwards pointed him out to the Police, but this man was not called to give evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton in his address to the Jury on the part of the prisoner endeavoured to show that he had been made the tool of others who were kept behind the scenes; in other words that he had played the part of Oliver Twist to somebody else's Fagan. The learned counsel relied much on the youth of the prisoner, and also on the fact that the bales of goods found in the godown box not been so satisfactorily identified as they ought to have been.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of guilty of dishonest misappropriation of property.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said that in consideration of his extreme youth, and the probability that he had been instigated to the commission of the offence of which he had been convicted by others, he would sentence him to a lighter punishment than he otherwise would have done, namely, to six months' vigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. His Lordship further cautioned him to be careful that he never again appeared at the bar of this Court, otherwise he would subject himself to be much more severely dealt with.

The first Jury was not discharged til 4-15 P.M.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Foreman.

Messrs. Thomas Burke, Charles McKinlay, Edwin Stocqueler, Edward H. Warren, James Greenwood, William Nock, Thomas Wright, Caetano Gabriel de Souza, Hormusjee Dossabhoy, Narrayen Balcrushna, and Goolam Mahomed.

Toolseydass Lulloo (case No. 16 of the calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of a number of rupees, shillings, sovereigns, dollars, and other foreign coins, the property of one Lulloobhoy Bapoojee, of the aggregate value of Rs. 478¼.

Mr. Green appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

From the evidence of the prosecutor who is a shroff or money changer, it appeared that the prisoner was in his employment at the time of the robbery. The coins enumerated in the indictment were kept in a bag, and on the morning of the 4th of January last he gave the bag and its contents to the prisoner and desired him to take it from his dwelling-house to his shop in the Fort. He had frequently done so before. On proceeding to the Fort, which he reached about 12 o'clock in the day the prosecutor found that the prisoner had not yet arrived at the shop; he, therefore, went to the prisoner's uncle's and asked him where his nephew was, as he had not seen him or the bag since a quarter past 10 A. M. that morning. His uncle could give him no information about him. He next saw the prisoner on the night of the 5th January when he asked him what had become of the bag, but he made him no reply. On the 7th he caused him to be apprehended at the house of his uncle, one Kandass, who had originally recommended the prisoner to the prosecutor for employment in his service. Prisoner said nothing on being apprehended. Prosecutor never saw his property again. It was elicited by Mr. Barton on his cross-examination of the prosecutor that his cash balance as entered in his book on the night before the alleged theft being committed, was only Rs. 215-4. The prisoner's uncle Kandass who is a rich broker employed at Messrs. Forbes & Co. is security for the prisoner to the prosecutor, and will have to make good his present loss according to agreement.

Kandass Nathoobhoy, deposed that he was a shroff in the employment of Messrs. Forbes & Co., and the uncle of the prisoner. The latter was employed in the service of the prosecutor for a month and a half. He was serving without pay, on the promise of getting a salary whenever he made himself proficient in his duties. On the morning of the 4th January deponent gave the prisoner a note for 100 rupees which he requested him to pay on his account to one Doolubdass Mooljee. At one o'clock on that day the prosecutor came to him at the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., and in consequence of something he told him he went in search of the prisoner but did not find him on that day. He did not come home that night as he usually did, nor sleep there, and next day deponent again went in search of him and found him in a *dhurumsala* at Walkeshwar. On seeing deponent he began to cry, and said a rogue of a gambler had snatched a bag of money from him somewhere in Lower Chawl. He also said that gamblers had tried to poison his mind and had taken him to a gambling house in Lower Chawl. Deponent was present when he was apprehended. Did not hear him say anything to the policeman. Is not one of his bail to appear to answer to this charge. When deponent found him at Walkeshwar the prisoner gave him back 98 rupees, and said he had givn the balance of two rupees to a Brahmin. On cross-examination deponent said he had given the prisoner ninety rupees in notes and 10 rupees in cash and that he returned the whole of the notes and eight rupees in cash on the next day.

A police naique deposed that the prosecutor came to the Mombadavee chowkey and reported that he had been robbed of a bag of coins of the value of 475 rupees. On the 7th January he came again, and deponent then accompanied him to the house of the witness Kandass, where he apprehended the prisoner. On being taken into custody he said, "It is true I have taken this money, and I have lost it in a gambling house."

Luckmichnud Raghonath, a mendicant Brahmin, deposed that he was present when the prosecutor delivered the bag to the prisoner on the morning of the 4th January and desired him to take it to the shop. Had also seen the same bag given to the prisoner before. Saw prisoner leave the shop with the bag and did not again see him until he was in the custody of the police.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton contended for the defence that there was no evidence except that of the prosecutor himself that the money mentioned in the indictment was ever contained in the bag given to the prisoner or that the prosecutor ever possessed these coins. The learned counsel admitted that it was quite possible the bag had been snatched away from the prisoner in the manner he stated to his uncle, but there was no reliable evidence as to what it contained when he received it from the prosecutor. The theory set up for the defence was, that the object of the prosecution was to extract money from Kandass, the prisoner's uncle, who it was evident had become security for the honesty of his nephew.

His Lordship summed up the evidence with great care and perspicuity. The Jury being unable to come to a decision in the box retired to their room, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned into Court with a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation, His Lordship remarking that the Jury had taken a very merciful view indeed of his case, and cautioning him to be very careful how he conducted himself in future.

The Court rose at 7-25 P.M.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—1st *April*, 1864.)

THEFT.—Mahomed Jooma and Mahomed Jooma Abdool Rahim were placed at the bar, charged with stealing a gold wristlet of the value of forty-five rupees, the property of NoorMahomed Sagun, and Ooma Daya, with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor that the first two prisoners were in the habit of coming to his house, at the Memon Street. On Wednesday last 6 A. M. he saw the wristlet on his daughter's wrist and went out, on his return at 7 A. M. he made enquiries for the prisoner Mahomed Jooma, who did not come to his place the night before. Complainant suspected him and went in search of him, and found him the following day at about 8 A.M. at the Mandavee Bunder with the prisoner No. 2. Prosecutor then searched the first prisoner and found Rs. 4 upon him. They both subsequently admitted having stolen the property, and sold it to the third man.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the first two prisoners and sentenced them to receive eight stripes with a light rattan. The third prisoner was discharged as there was no evidence against him to convict him of the offence.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue, a correspondent signing himself "A. B. C." avers to have given you an unexaggerated account of what occurred at Dr. Wilson's on the two occasions that meetings of the educated leading members of the Hindu community were held, in company with the Bengalee Baboo, and some European friends of native reform.

I, on my part, could not believe my senses when I perused the letter in question. I thought my senses were misleading me as to the real words that were there, or the sense which the writer meant to convey by them; and it was only after reading and re-reading the letter several times, that I became convinced of the real existence of those words, with the only sense intended by the writer to be conveyed by them, in their perfect entity.

Can it be that Messrs. Dadoba Pandurang, Kursandass Madhowdass, Karsandass Mulji and others, that figured in the meeting, acted their parts in the way represented by "A. B. C."? I for one cannot believe it.

What is attributed to Dr. Bhawoo in the letter is reasonable enough, and can easily be understood, seeing that it is a mere echo of the sentiments the learned Doctor gave utterance to at the grand meeting in the Town Hall when Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen delivered his admirable and never-to-be-forgotten lecture.

1st April. A NATIVE.

MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is from no desire for a last word that I write again; but, in justice to the Mission cause, I would wish to point out in your article of to-day two or three (possibly unwittingly written) inaccuracies.

1. My first letter to you was not written to prove "that it was a libel on Missions to say they were opposed to secular education"; it was written to prove, and it did prove, that you libelled missionaries by saying that they believe secular instruction "will leave a man worse than it found him"; and that you libelled them still more by saying that they would rather see "a Hindu trammelled in the bonds of a degrading religion," than that he should be "freed from them on any other condition than that of entering the Chritian Church."

2. Your article of to-day is unjustifiably wrong in stating that Mr. Du Port admits "that there is nothing to be done at present" by missionaries; if you will look at my original letter you will see that I distinctly state it to be my conviction that *even in the present generation of Deists* we may hope to see *instances of actual conversion to Christianity*; and I may now tell you that I partly ground that conviction upon the fact of such instances having already occurred.

3. Whilst most humbly acknowledging the many existent imperfections of missionary agencies and agents, yet I do not feel disposed, and I will proceed to show that the "religious public" are not likely to feel disposed, to allow the expediency of diminishing the present number of missionaries: granting that actual conversions to Christianity are few, and granting even that for a generation to come they will be few, yet remember that, at least equally with the secularists, the missionary is undermining the superstitions and the abominations of idolatry, and spreading, not only among the youth of India but among all classes of her inhabitants, the elevating influence of Christian morality.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

C. D. DU PORT, M.A.

Bombay, 1st April.

LOCAL TAXES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears that a Bombay merchant will do prodigies, and I agree with his theory in many respects. For instance, he thinks the time has come that calls for a gold currency, in which he is not far astray; but like Sir Charles Wood I prefer the introduction of the English sovereign into India in preference to the gold mohur, which was never in abundance. Owing to some derangement or other, the prejudice of the native will spare the sovereign, whereas the new gold mohur of his own country will be eagerly sought after, for nose and finger rings, spangles and bracelets, &c.

The merchant, having achieved his object in the cotton mania, and the realization of his hopes having been crowned in the accumulation of wealth upon the chance game of hazard played into his hands by the Americans, he turns with an eagle's eye on the crowded state of our grain bunder, and thinks the time has arrived for him to make another haul. He pushes on the game under a new scheme, and the tables must be cleared to give a healthy appearance in the abolition of the octroi duty, the only guarantee purchasers have against fraud on the grain bunder; but will the Government second their ambition? Certainly not, the object being with an ulterior view. If the meeting professes to deal with real grievances I would draw attention to the anomalous tax of 2 annas per candy levied on grain at those bunders under the power exercised by the Maharaj over the corn dealers who are his devotees, and the money collected is paid to him under the name of charity, but truly as an encouragement to the propensities which came to light at the late trial in the High Court of Bombay. I trust measures may be taken to prevent the collection of this obnoxious tax at those bunders.

But still there is another abuse of a formidable nature to be grappled with. The people are mulct by a gang of furra measurers at the grain bunder, who traffic in the supply of furras and are combined to demand certain charges for the supply of the furra measures to the people, so that the purchaser has no option and is obliged to use the furra of this company to measure his grain, for which he is compelled to pay from 8 annas to 2 rupees, as the case may be, according to quantity, which is a heavy burthen felt by the poor. Here is an opportunity for some of those rich men who are advocates of the poor to relieve them from oppression by the supply "gratis" of the furra measures at the grain bunder for the benefit of the people, which will be a praiseworthy act on the part of the donor and much more acceptable to them than the removal of a nominal town duty which is not a fleabite in comparison to the gross imposition of the notorious Maharaj and the unscrupulous furra traffickers.

Bombay, 1st April. FAIR PLAY.

THE PAY OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is at the best of times a disagreeable if not a dangerous task to complain of the acts of "men in power," but there are occasions when the welfare and interests of those who are otherwise unrepresented demand that their grievances should be brought to the notice of the supreme authority through the medium of the press, in view to their being redressed.

It may be said that there are other means of representing those grievances, *i. e.* by appeal, but any one who knows aught of military despotism knows well that the adoption of that course in a body would be deemed mutinous, and that to do it individually would be madness, since every such individual daring to appeal would be impalled upon the altar of malevolence and sacrificed at the foot of power.

This is the strait in which the office establishments of the Military Finance Departments find themselves at present, and therefore they crave your indulgence to allow them the benefit of your columns to bring their grievances to the notice of Government, and also your generous advocacy for redress of those grievances.

Up to some time last year there was no fixed practice as to the hours of attendance in the several offices of the Military Finance Department. Those of the Military Accountant, Colonel Vincent, and of the Presidency Paymaster, Major Coley, were from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., while those of the remainder, named under, were from 10 A. M. to half-past 4 P. M.:—

Controller of Military Finance.
Examiner Pay Department.
,, Marine ,,
,, Ordnance ,,
,, Commissariat ,,
,, Medical ,,
Pension Pay Master, Presidency.
Superintendent of Army Clothing.
Agent for ,,

But for some reason unknown to the outside "world," the then Controller, Colonel Barr, ordered the rule of the many to conform to that of the few. This order was made the subject of a memorial to His Excellency the Governor through the medium of the press and it found a place in your columns.

How Colonel Barr was led into issuing the order is a marvel to those who had the honour of serving under him, and who knew him from years of experience to be a generous and considerate head of a department, and one who from being a really hardworking man himself could and did appreciate the labours of those under him. It is due to Colonel Barr, however, to say that, before the publication of the memorial referred to, he so far modified the sting of his order as to permit the offices to be closed at 2 o'clock on Saturdays and at half-past 4 P. M. during the hot season from 1st April to 30th June.

But it remains to be told that, immediately after he left these shores, his locum tenens Colonel Vincent, the officiating Controller, ordered that on Saturdays the offices should be closed at half-past 3 instead of at 2. This was the first step at reform which we had to grin and bear.

Time jogged on and full of hope we looked forward to the 1st of April from which date till the 30th June the offices would be closed at half-past 4 P.M., but will it be believed that the said Colonel Vincent has most unkindly and in bad taste to his predecessor, Colonel Barr, cancelled his order in that particular also, to the no little discontent of those affected thereby?

Now, Sir, it is high time that Government moved in this matter. There should be no diversity of practice in the hours of attendance in Government offices generally, and therefore a committee should be appointed to ascertain the practice of each and to consider and suggest one fixed scale for the whole, instead of allowing the time of attendance to be unnecessarily long or to rest on the caprice of any tyrant who may be dressed in a little brief authority, but who from his love of ease or otherwise fails to share in the labours of his office and whose capacity for work seems not to be able to soar beyond petty and unnecessary meddling of this nature.

LYNX.

REMOVAL OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I come now to consider the second objection of the sub-committee to the removal of the Byculla Schools to the Hills:—

"That it will deprive them of the benefits which publicity affords, for stimulating vigilance, correcting errors, and supplying defects in the management, and for adding to their pecuniary means."

It is not in accordance with my observations that publicity has done very much for these schools; I have a clear recollection of several great improvements in the schools during the last few years, but these improvements were "in jumps," and were probably due to the infusion of new blood in the superintending masters. I will say nothing of what may have been introduced into the studies of the school, but in the way of general improvements I may mention dress, gymnasia, a certain freedom to some beyond the walls of the schools, picnics, music, diet, &c. I believe the girls' hats were secured by the benefits of publicity, but all else originated with and was urged on by the masters and mistresses. I quite agree with the sub-committee on the benefits of publicity, and the schools should be ready at all times to admit visitors coming with good intentions, whether the schools were in Bombay or at the Hills. What I ask in this connection is, could not all the "vigilance," the "correction of errors," the "supplying defects" which have been introduced and carried out in these schools since 1825, have been carried out *more sucessfully* if the schools were at the Hills? The sub-committee do not mean to imply censure of the masters and mistresses, nor of themselves, nor of the managing committee, when they speak of "stimulating vigilance" by publicity: all they mean probably is that all concerned work better when they feel the eyes of the public are upon them. There are a great number of governors, deputy governors, sub-deputy governors and so forth to be shifting the wheel out of the hands of the masters and mistresses, and directing the course of the vessels, often to the extent of luffing her up into the wind, and then growling at the masters for stopping the ship's way. A branch school at the Hills would not have so many governors trying their hands at interference, and the result would probably lead to the masters and mistresses acting with a "stimulated vigilance," "correcting errors," and "supplying defects," under the best of all stimulation, an undivided responsibility. A branch school at the Hills would of necessity lose something in publicity, but it would lose nothing by the want of visitors, especially if it were established near Mahableshwur, for the Bishop would nearly always be within an easy ride, and I am sure that dozens of ladies and gentlemen would gladly write their names in the "Visitor's Book." But the sub-committee fear the schools would be "deprived of adding to their pecuniary means." This is I am sure a great point with the sub-committee, and yet I think their former experience should have added to their faith that the schools would never come to a dead lock for the want of pecuniary means. The schools have no endowment fund worth the name: cannot one be got up? The church collections ought to be more frequent. The public should be asked for more support in a more certain way than is done at present. Government should recognize the masters and teachers by gazetting, paying, and pensioning them under the Uncovenanted Service rules, and thus relieve the funds of the school of what is no doubt felt as a heavy drain. If a branch of these schools is to be built at the Hills, the masters and mistresses should have the full confidence both of the managing committee and Government, and should receive fair remuneration; and this with undivided responsibility and frequent visitations from the highest and most influential people of the Presidency would obviate in a great measure the objection of the sub-committee which I am now considering. I think these schools should be placed at once under the Educational Department, and draw more largely the pecuniary support of the State. Their peculiar relationship to the ruling powers, their helplessness, their ulterior aims, all mark them out as the offspring of the State bequeathed to it by its brave soldiers; let the State accept the trust and acknowledge the schools as the highest branch of the Educational Tree, requiring the greatest nourishment and support. If Government accept this relationship, it by no means follows that an endowment scheme should not still be established, or church and other collections be neglected. Let the physical wants of the schools be well supplied, and let sanitary requirements be attended to, till the schools become worthy of a great Government, and be raised from the dust of poverty in which they now lie half concealed, and let no effort be relaxed till they can really and truly turn out "good and useful members of society."

In no way then does the second objection of the sub-committee upset the idea of having a branch school at the Hills, and although time fails me to go more fully into the argument, perhaps I have pointed out some reasons for the necessity of such a school and have shown that the evils of a partial removal are not nearly so great as the sub-committee feared they would be.

I have purposely refrained from discussing the affairs of the Education Society's Press, which being the property of the schools for its part of their endowment, should have been discoursed upon in connection with the pecuniary means of the schools; but the members of the Special Commission now appointed by Government to consider the question of the removal of the schools will not fail to enquire thereon and ascertain more than I can tell them. All I have to say is that they will learn much from a personal inspection of the premises.

In conclusion I think it right to observe that a branch of the Byculla Schools established at the Hills would be in no worse condition as regards publicity, vigilance, and the correction of error, than the many other public and private schools already established at the hill stations in India, and we find the Bishop of Calcutta in trying to establish a public school at one of the hill stations of the Bengal Presidency, acting like a man who does not share the fears of the Bombay Education Society's sub-committee.

B.

NEW LIGHTS FOR OLD.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was much amused with a paragraph which appeared in your paper the other day stating, with reference to the Lighthouses Schemes, that "less jaw and more work" was wanted. Heedless alike of the urgency of the case, and of its own want of knowledge in prescribing for that case, the *Times of India* continues to inflict upon its readers an amount of "jaw," of which mendaciousness and twaddle are the characteristic features. An article in this morning's issue says:—

"We protest against being hurried into action in a matter of Imperial importance, before it is clearly understood on what principle we are proceeding. We are desirous,—Government is desirous—the public is desirous,—of proceeding at once to light the harbour efficiently, and to that end we must determine, by laying firm hold of the principles, to keep down the endless logomachy in which nautical men would involve us about points of detail."

Hurried into action! What crass ignorance is here. Has not the subject been under discussion for years? Has not Captain Barker taken an amount of trouble in ventilating the rival schemes that few other men would have done; and has not his scheme, with slight suggested alterations, been universally acknowledged by seafaring men to be the one thing needed? "Endless logomachy!" Tut, why not lug in something about a "narthex?"

Again this sapient writer says:

"What can it signify that Mr. Kennelly, who happens to have made the other proposal, was only "officiating" Master Attendant of this harbour; and only for "three weeks?" What can it signify that Sir Henry Leeke approved of Mr. Barker's suggestions in 1856; or that Mr. Parkes approves of them in 1864? The very high opinion entertained by Capt. Barker of Mr. Parkes' wonderful ability may, or may not be, correct. But we must respectfully premise that this is not a matter to be settled by the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Parkes, whoever he may be: and in these cantankerous times "the shadow of a great name" shelters nothing without the help of sound argument as well. When Mr. Parkes gives us something in support of his opinion, we will gladly entertain the consideration of it."

I have nothing to say against Mr. Kennelly's scheme, further than this, that it is wrong in principle; and when compared with the Master Attendant's proposal, the error of that principle is detected at a glance by men at all acquainted with the subject. Not only does the *Times of India* pitch overboard the numerous testimonies to the worth of Captain Barker's scheme, but it bullies Sir Henry Leeke and Mr. Parkes, for giving an opinion, and no doubt had the most scientific engineers of the day signified their approval of any but Mr. Kennelly's plan, we should have been told "what does it signify?"&c. This for reasons to be explained presently.

After some blatant bosh about "when the gale pours steadily from the south-west," and "the squalls, so forcibly described by Tom Cringle, darken the air," the writer proceeds as follows:—

"As we have shown this to be simply a monsoon question, all arguments *pro* or *con*, of which an element is the approach of ships from the north or north-west, must go for nothing. What we have to provide for is this: foul weather in the night time, and with dark and violent squalls and gales from the S. W. Let any sailor picture to his mind's eye this pleasant but not unfrequent combination. The costly ship is making this "easy" harbour; it is dark, but between the squalls the anxious skipper catches momentary glimpses of one or other of Captain Barker's lights; the difficulty of taking instant bearings, with the ship yawing about in the heavy sea, and plunging along at ten miles an hour, prevents him from knowing which. A tearing gale behind him drowns the voice of the leadsman, who can scarcely see the marks in the darkness, and is fumbling with the line, in the chains, between his hesitating calls, of, "by the mark seven"—"by the deep nine," or "by the mark three," he scarce knows which:—the misty sea drift clears away here and there for a moment, and four or five lights, all the colours of the rainbow, dance on the dark waves for a twinkling. Which mark the dangers, and which mark the fair way, it is just impossible for the terrified man to tell: and if he does not manage to "haul off" till the morning, and "beat to windward," (which by the way often means "drift to leeward,") he probably ends his voyage in fixing his laden galleon firmly on the prongs of our Colaba toasting fork."

Fine writing this, with a vengeance! What difficulty can there be, when a light is sighted, of taking its bearings? Is it absolutely impossible for a ship to go at a less speed than ten miles an hour? The writer probably never heard of the feat called "backing the mainyard," or of a ship being hove to. The soundings on this coast are so regular that a shipmaster may know almost to a hundred yards how far he is from land, no matter how thick the weather may be, and it is this very regularity which has led to such disasters. The loss of the *James Pilkington* was owing to the captain mistaking the bay at the back of Bandora Hill for Back Bay. The land there is somewhat similar in formation to Malabar Hill, and a bright light burning at the time lured the unfortunate vessel on to destruction. Standing up from the southward the Island of Kenery can be seen from the deck of a steamer fully two hours before the Outer Lightship is visible. If a light house were built thereon, it would, I have no hesitation in saying, be of immense service to mariners. The present Lighthouse and Outer Lightship are hardly of any use at all. How many times, I would like to know, have the "look out men" on board the steamers mistaken the light of a fishing boat at anchor for the Outer Light?

"We showed as clearly as we could," says the *Times of India*, "what were the two conflicting principles at issue and we shall be forgiven now for recalling them to public atten tion. The first consists in placing warning lights on or near the dangers to be avoided; so that the navigator must come in sight of them, in order to know that he must not come too near them. The other consists in leaving the dangers altogether unlighted, and keeping ships in the path of safety, by drawing them from light to light over the path in which they ought to run. The former may be called without intending unfair reproach "the repellant theory;" the latter without intending unfair commendation, "the attractive theory." Let us keep full in view the dioptric gleam of these two principles; and in the light they afford, we may steer in the path of safety between the rocks and shoals of all collateral issues."

Where, I would ask, are lighthouses in other parts of the world usually built? Where, I would ask, is there such weather as is encountered on the coast of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland? Where fog and mist that will ever compare with that of our northern island home?

Capt. Barker is quite right. A lighthouse on Kenery, visible twenty-five miles to the southward, will at once tell a shipmaster definitely where he is: he will know, too, with the lighthouse on the end of the prongs, that he has only to stand on until he sighted another lighthouse on the left hand side, to be sure that he had hit the entrance to the harbour.

If the article in question was not written by Mr. Kennelly, I firmly believe it was inspired by him. Over tea and toast, gooseberry wine and plum cake, and the discussion of "Pike's Early Piety," the reverend Editor of the *Times of India*, the reverend Sub-editor, and the President of the Bombay Harbour Mission may no doubt achieve great things on paper, but it is just as well shipmasters should know the class of men who are "jawing" about this vital question.

1st April. AN OLD SALT.

P. S.—It has just struck me that perhaps the whole affair in the *Times* is a joke. To-day is the 1st of April.

BENGAL.

AT a meeting of the British Indian Association of Oudh held at Lucknow on the 28th of March, the two questions of marriage expenses and female infanticide were discussed. With reference to the marriage question the President, Maharajah Man Singh, submitted the following scheme:—

1st.—That no Chuttreya should borrow of another superfluous marriage paraphernalia, such as elephants, horses, camels, &c., for the marriage ceremony.

2nd.—That the bridegroom's father should take no more money from the bride's father than would simply suffice to entertain the wedding guests.

3rd.—That the Chuttreyas should marry their daughters with none but men of equal rank.

4th.—That the marriage expenses should not exceed one moiety of the annual income of the contracting parties respectively.

These suggestions were approved of, and it was determined to submit them to a general meeting. Regarding infanticide, it was resolved to push the matter urgently forward.—*Englishman, March* 23.

WE are much pleased to hear that the French steamer *Erymanthe* of the *Messageries Imperiales* Company, will leave on next voyage to Galle, without a single empty berth, and as full of passengers as she can hold; nay, more, we believe, that we are right in stating, that the obliging and considerate Agents of the Company here, Messrs. Camin and Lamoureux, have been compelled to refuse passages to a large number of applicants; somewhere between twenty and thirty, if we be correctly informed. The French Company will only carry in their steamers the number of passengers for whom there is comfortable and eligible accommodation; it being against their principles and practice, to overcrowd their vessels, by receiving all-comers, regardless of the misery and suffering that may ensue. The success and popularity of the *Messageries Imperiales*, have rendered the steamer *Erymanthe* inadequate to the increasing demands for passages, &c., and accordingly the French Company have ordered up a larger vessel, the *Alphee*, which will take up the running between Calcutta and Galle, in place of the former steamer, which has hitherto done her work so rapidly and regularly. The military body in India will be glad to hear of these evidences of the success and prosperity of a Foreign Company from whose hands it has received a most valuable boon; contrasting strongly with the grasping severity, which has marked the career of another Company, composed of our own countrymen.—*Id.*

FROM Sumbhulpore a report has reached us that the parties who had recently formed a plot for a rising amongst the Gonds and Nagporees had been siezed and were on their trial.—*Id.*

THE ship *Lady Melville*, of 966 tons burden, has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of lunatics who with the officers and the guard proceeding with them to London, amount to about 316,—at the rate of Rs. 250 to Rs. 310 per head.—*Id.*

THE pilot who was in charge of the steamer *Persia* when she came into collision with the tug steamer *Defiance*, has been acquitted, and the pilot in charge of the *Defiance* has been degraded for six months by being confined to the pilotage of vessels of small tonnage or draft.—*Id.*

THE BREED OF BENGAL CATTLE.

FROM S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
TO THE HONY. SECY. TO THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
Fort William, the 14th March 1864.

General.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th ultimo, and in reply to thank the Association for the information furnished by them relative to the best means of improving the breed of Bengal cattle.

2. A copy of a letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Landholders' and Commercial Association on the subject, and of the letter addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, is herewith forwarded for the information of the British Indian Association. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. C. BAYLEY,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1304.

FROM S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
TO THE SECY. TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Fort William the 14th March 1864.

General.

SIR,—In continuation of the letter from this office No. 981 T., dated 6th October last, relative to the best means of improving the breed of Bengal cattle, I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of letters from the British Indian Association, and Landholders' and Commercial Association, dated respectively, the 15th and 27th ultimo, and to request that the Society will be so good as to favor the Lieutenant Governor with an expression of their views on the subject.

2. I am to suggest to the Society the preparation of a brief Manual in Bengalle, Ordoo, and Oorya, calling the attention of agriculturalists to the importance of preserving and improving the quality of stock by carefully selecting bulls for breeding purposes, and by reserving a sufficient quantity of land in each village for pasture, with practical suggestions to this end.

3. With reference to the recommendation of the British Indian Association in favor of cattle shows, I am to observe that the question will be taken up by the Lieutenant Governor on the receipt of the Report which the Exhibition Committee have been desired to submit to Government.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. C. BAYLEY,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

UMBALLA INVESTIGATION.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, March 26.*)

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Prosecutor produces Books of Ellahi Buksh, (prisoner) of Patna, books, eight in number, allowed by Ellahi Buksh, to be his.

15th Witness.—Buddan Lall, Patna. Servant to prisoner Ellahi and Co. Allowed by Ellahi Buksh to have been servant in the firm, and writer in the books. Witness says books were written under instructions from Ellahi Buksh. Witness asked to show in books entries, about hoondies for December 1863. 8th December shows entry in the name of Meer Abdool Guffar. Abdool Guffar's account turned to

For 1861, Credits, Rs. 10,662 Debits, Rs 9,516
,, 1862, ditto, ,, 21,012 ditto, ,, 16,891
(including former balances.)
,, 1863, } credits, ,, 12,906 ditto, ,, 10,210
to 10th Dec. } (with former balance.)

About Rs. 34,850 has been given to Abdool Guffar in hoondies on Delhi. Does not know the name of the mahajun on whom drawn, but house of Syud Ali and Co., had to do with them. Witness says he does not know who Abdool Guffar is, and never saw him. Attended at Ellahi Buksh's daily, from 9 to 10½, A. M. from 12 to 2, and then in the evening. Says he does not know Abdool Raheem. Does not know any one by name, who came to Ellahi Buksh's court (Captain Tighe,) had Hussaini of Patna brought forward; witness says Hussaini was shop servant at Ellahi Buksh's; but knows nothing about him since 15th of last December. Court had Abdool Guffar brought forward; witness says he never saw him.

16th Witness.—Isree Persad, Bengal Police.—Called into court, to aid in referring to Ellahi Buksh's books, (and apparently to see that last witness did not waste time in turning up the accounts, and gave items correctly.) On Budden Lall's retirement from court, prosecutor kept Isree Persad to prove finding of several documents. Document shown to witness. On top of it was written "Abdool Guffar's account." Recognized by witness, who says he saw it found in Ellahi Buksh's shop. Prisoner Ellahi Buksh says that Abdool Guffar left it at his shop, but did not fully explain the account, as he, the prisoner, was arrested about the time it was so left. Another document produced; recognized by witness as found on 18th December at Ellahi Buksh's shop, envelope being closed. It is a letter purporting to have been written by Jeeab Ali to Shaik Fukker-oo-deen Ahmet at Suduas. One passage in it speaks of the "godown," being or doing well. Another document, Witness recognizes it as found at a place of Jeeab Ali's, and given by witness to Magistrate at Patna. It was about religious matters, written by Fukker-oo-deen to Zeeab Ali, and the preceding document apparently the answer to it. Another document, recognized, taken off file at Ellahi Buksh's shop in presence of Magistrate, mark of file apparent. Another document, recognised, found at Jeeab Ali's. This is sunnud of the notorious Syud Ahmed, appointing as his successor and Agent at Patna Shaik Mahomed Hussain, the father-in-law of Jeeab Ali. Another document, recognized, headed "Abdoola the fighter," found at Jeeab Ali's. Purposes to be a confession of repentance for sin, as Abdoola was going to fight for the faith. Another document, recognized. Found on file of Ellahi Buksh. Purports to be about price of gold mohurs. Another document, recognized, found on file of Ellahi Buksh. Letter from Jaffir of Thanesur to Ellahi Buksh and Co. Another document, recognized. Found amongst Abdool Raheem's papers. Rough draft of letter in Persian, relating to sending off of men.

17th Witness.—Manoor Das, Partner in Banking firm of Synd Ali. Had dealings with house of Ellahi Buksh and Co. Purchased hoondies for them, &c., hoondies on Delhi, &c. Brought books into court; and was asked for certain entries in 1862, and 1863. To help him in making such extracts, court gave him the assistance of Joti Persad. Extracts were made about hoondies in March and April 1862, and in April, May or June, and December 1863. (The purport of the books being examined, was to show that hoondies from Patna, &c., to some amount, had been sent up to Delhi, &c.) (I may be able to get particulars of hoondies, &c.)

—— Witness.—Mahomed Shuffee, (Prisoner), brought forward. Asked if he has ever cashed hoondies to Jaffir. Acknowledges to have sometimes done so. Asked if he has cashed hoondies in all to amount of Rs. 10,000. Says he may have cashed to Rs. 7,000 more or less. Says last advance of cash was made not less than a year ago. Asked if entries about these hoondies were made in his books. Declines (on advice of his counsel Messrs. Johnson and Goodall, as they had not yet seen these books) to answer the question, at least for the present. Court explained to prisoner that of course this refusal to answer would be recorded on proceedings with particular connected with it.

18th Witness.—Captain Parsons, District Superintendent of Police, Unballah, Proscutor produces lettr, recognized. Found in Jaffir's writing desk. Put intials on it at the time: By order of Inspector General of Police, searched Jaffir's house at Thanesur. Found letters and papers of suspicious character. The letter sworn to was one of them. It was addressed to Suffiat Ali to care of Mahomed Shuffee. Arrested Abdool Guffoor, and a boy with him on 12th. Abdool Guffoor when arrested, said he was Mahomed Shuffee's servant. Returned to Umballa, and on night of 12th and morning of 13th searched Shufee's house and premises. Shuffee was absent; but his brother, son, and domestic were present. Found books, &c.; books showed entry of blankets as given to the poor. Found some four Bengalies in Bucher khana, and a kossid with a letter. Same day, 13th, received orders from Commissioner to apprehend Jaffir, proceeded to Thanesur. Jaffir had absconded, and gone towards Calcutta. Followed him as far as Allyghur, and there apprehended him. There was with him Hussaini (prisoner), and one calling himself Abdoola, who is the same individual as 2nd witness, Mozzim Sirdar. Ruturned with them to Uumballa. On first appehending them, Hussaini and Abdoola said had been sent up from Ellahi Buksh, Patna. Telegraphed to Inspector General of Police at Patna, who ordered Ellahi Buksh's house to be searched, was done accordingly. I myself was then ordered to go down country. Some of the letters produced in court were handed over to me as having been found in the hous of Ellahi Buksh. From private information receivedon 22nd January 1864, searched houses of Jeeab Ali and Ahmedoola at Patna. Found there certain papers I now produce. Jeeab Ali admitted in presence of Mr. Alexander, the Magistrate, and myself, that they had been written by him. He writes a running and a straight hand. Papers are put into court to show his hand-writing. Found also a kind of coloured or fancy paper, produced in court, in his house. Had a plan of the premises taken, produced in court. Plan shows private passage leading from houses of Ahmedoola and Jeeab Ali to Kafila, or place of worship. Door of passage locks not on side of Kafila, but on that of Jeeab Ali and Ahmedoola. Found in Kafila Abdool Raheem, and Abdool Guffoor, (Prisoners). Abdool Raheem said, that Abdool Guffoor was an old servant of family; and that he himself was in habit of the sending, by hand of Abdool Guffoor, money to Ellahi Buksh, and Abdool Guffa acknowledge that he used to take the money to Ellahi Buksh. Arrested Abdool Guffar on 23rd; and Abdool Raheem on 24th, and searched his house, and found some papers already before the court, and a book or pamphlet now produced written by Syud Ahmed on religious doctrines. On the first visit of mine to Kafila, Abdool Raheem admitted the correctness of the geneological family tree now produced in court, after further investigations went to Calcutta. On 27th February, Kazi Meean Jan, (prisoner,) was brought to me, and certain letters, now produced and which were acknoledged by him, before the Howrah Magistrate and myself, as having been found in his house. Handed over to me by Mr. Ryley, Superintendent Detective Police, nine letters, produced in court, with Patna post mark; one of them a letter from bills, sent on from Patna, speaking about the appearance of Peer or Priest; another bears signature of late Nazir of Jessore. Also two letters from Ameer Khan, Calcutta, (proved by Ameer Khan's moonshi and books) about money forward to Zaroor Khan, Patna. On 28th searched the house of Ameer Khan, &c. Telegraphed to Patna, to trace drafts, arrived at Patna again on 1st March. Found Zaroor Khan would not produce his books corresponding then, saying they were lost.

Addenda for Wednesday 16th March.

Manoor Das, (17th witness,) partner of Synd Ali, Bankers, Patna, said firm had provided for or given to Ellahi Buksh, (prisoner,) Rs. 1,07,000 (one lac] and seven thousand.)) by hoondies on Delhi.

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH.

Captain Parsons, (18th witness,) continned.

Had letters read out in court that were found at Kazi Meer Jan's (prisoner's) house. Letters were chiefly for Bussaroodeen (Fyaz Ali, in hills, Sitana, &c.,) and from Moozeaboodeen (Zeeab Ali,) forwarding information of what was going on on Frontier; and some of Bussuroodeen's had been sent on by Moozeaboodeen to Pubna, &c. Had also geneological family tree read out in court. Put into court statements and confessions of prisoners and witnesses, taken before Magistrates of Patna and Howrah, on their examination. Witness questioned by Jaffir, in respect to letter found in Jaffir's house. (Jaffir asked if witness, before making the search, had stripped himself according to police regulations!!!) Witness says others were with him (witness,) when he made the search. Certain lumburdars had come with him to the door, and, on door being opened by Jaffir, had remained there at the open door, but outside of it, so as to be able to see and hear what was going on. The letter was found in the writing desk (that is callum-dan) in place where Jaffir transacted his business, for his books of business, papers and writings were found there. The callum-dan was close by these books, papers, &c. The lumburdars heard the reading of documents or papers, &c. then found.

Witnesses from No. 20 to No. 32, were eleven bankers or shroffs, four from the city, and seven from the cantonment of Umballa, who produced their books before the court, &c. The court was occupied during the remainder of the day with evidence of these witnesses. The prosecutor was tracing certain hoondies through entries in their books. These hoondies had been drawn at Patna,—and amounted to about Rs. 28,000, upon various bankers or shroffs at Delhi. They had been brought or taken by the Umballa bankers or shroffs; who seem to have given cash for them to Abdool Kureem, (prisoner.)

Alterations, for Wednesday, 16th March.

Mahomed Shuffee, being a prisoner, has no No. as witness. Joti-Persad, officer of Umballa court, has no No. Captain Parsons is therefore 18th witness, I believe.

Alterations for Thursday, 17th March.

Umballa bankers would be from No. 19 to No. 30. Amount of Patna hoondies on Delhi traced as having been cashed at Umballa to Abdool Kureem, admitted to have been an Agent of Shuffee's, is about Rs. 24,000, (not Rs. 28,000, as before given.) Rs. 12,000 were traced for 1863 alone.

(*To be continued.*)

TRIAL OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

(*From the Liverpool Albion.*)

Two very interesting trials of steam vessels propelled on the twin-screw principle took place on the Thames during the past week. The vessels and their engines were constructed by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, iron ship-builders and engineers, of Cubitt Town yard and London-street, City. On Tuesday a small vessel, the Experiment, built to order for the Admiralty for service at Ascension, made her official trial in Long Reach, under the supervision of Mr. John Dinnen, Admiralty Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and the results were highly satisfactory. The Experiment is only fitted with engines of 20 horse power nominal, but in her two runs over the measured mile she realised 7,659 knots against the tide and 10,9 9 knots with the tide. Off Barking she took in tow a deep-laden schooner of 200 tons and towed her to the West India Docks against the tide at the rate of 5½ knots. The Experiment is the first vessel fitted with twin-screws in her Majesty's navy. Her engines are horizontal direct-acting high-pressure, and drive two-two three-bladed propellers, having a diameter of 3ft 8in and a pitch of 7ft 4in.

The second vessel, named the Edith, tried on Saturday, is of a larger description than the Experiment. She has been built for commercial purposes, and is intended to cross the Atlantic. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 175ft; breadth, 25ft; depth, 15½ft; draught of water, aft, 9ft 6in; forward, 6ft 6in. Her engine-power is 200-horse nominal, and the cylinders have a diameter of 34in, with a 21in stroke. The weight of the engines, with shafting, tubes, and propellers, is 64 tons, and that of the boilers 35 tons, the propellers each driven by its own independent engine, have each three blades of the common form, with a diameter of 8ft 6in, a pitch of 16ft, and a length on line of keel of 2ft 4in. The Edith left Gravesend at noon for Long Reach, with a large party on board, including Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B.; Mr. John Dinnen, Inspector of Machinery Afloat to the Admiralty; Captains Symonds and Selwyn, R.N., &c. On arriving in Long Reach, a run was taken over the measured each way, with and against the tide, the ship realising, under the latter circumstances, a speed of 11,803 knots, and with the tide 15 knots, the mean of the two runs being 13,401 knots, which was considered highly satisfactory. Her engines averaged 100 revolutions under 28lb of steam pressure, and with a vacuum of 25½ inches. The vessel's course was next kept down the river to obtain space for putting her through several manœuvres under steam, so as to exhibit the powers of twin-screws in relation to military purposes. On reaching the position required the experiments were prefaced by making two complete circles with both screws going ahead, starting with the vessel's head upon tide. The first circle was made in 4 min 10 sec, and the second in 3 min 57 sec. The subsequent experiments, relating more entirely to military purposes, were commenced by starting from a state of rest with the starboard engine going astern and the port ahead, the helm being hard aport. The vessel turned a complete circle under these circumstances, with her own centre as the pivot, in 3 min 29 sec, the mean revolutions of the engines being 84. The circle being completed the engines were suddenly reversed to opposite directions, and their action upon the vessel was instantaneous, the revolving motion of the ship being checked and changed to the opposite direction with the greatest ease and nicety. The manœuvre was repeated several times, and the vessel thus represented a revolving battery mounted with monster ordnance, too heavy for training upon any given object by ordinary appliances. The hull became the carriage for such heavy guns and trained them upon any given point by revolving under the action of the screws alone. This part of the day's experiments was watched with very great interest, and gave the liveliest satisfaction by the clear manner in which it demonstrated the value of the twin-screw principle for military purposes. The ship's course was next laid at full speed both screws going ahead up the river, the supposition being that the vessel was carrying out hostile measures in the presence of an enemy, and that it suddenly became necessary to altogether alter the vessel's course and retrace her path down the river. The time was taken from the order "Hard over" being given by the Pilot, and in 1 min 40 sec the Edith was in a straight course in the required opposite direction. Continuing her course thus, the port engine was next stopped, and with the starboard continuing to go ahead the helm was put over, and a full circle made in 4 min 31 sec, the revolutions of the engines being 79. This brought the day's experiments to a conclusion, and the Edith returned up the river for her destined outfitting berth in the West India Docks, passing the measured mile in Long Reach, with a small drain of flood tide in her favour, at the rate of 14,884 knots, and making the distance from Gravesend to Blackwall, 21 miles, in 59 minutes, one of the quickest runs on record.

It may be intenting to state here that the first twin-screw vessel built by Messrs. Dudgeon, the Flora, was some time after her launch purchased for the Southern States of America, ran the blockade successfully nine times, is now the property of the Confederate government, and is doing service as such on the Wellington River.

"SPOKEN BY A DANCER."

(*From Punch, Feb.27.*)

MY DEAR MR. PUNCH.—I wish to address you a few words on a subjict which as come before the notice of the public a good deal lately. Our Mananger says how it is cheefly the undercloth-ing of us Ladies of the ballet as catch fire, and if we won't make them secuer from fire, *He* cannot help it. But *we* all say the Mananger *can* help it; as, If it is cheefly the under-clothing as catch fire, and *not* the Dress which the Mananger pays for *himself*, why dosent He *give* us petticoats secuer from fire? A Mananger says that we won't attend to these things ourselves, *He* can not help it. The public will say "stupid Girls, it is their own fault;" but my dear, they doent quite understand it. Now, I want to tell the public, that we Ladies of the ballet, those of them which are in the front Line (which I must explane is neerest the orchestrar) get about 15 *shillings a week*, and the ladies in the back line get 12 *shillings a week*. Now, my dear, what have we got to do out of this salary? I will tell you, and the public shall say if it is fare to expect us ladies to have to pay any more expences about these petticoats than they do allreddy.

Out of 15 shillings a week, which I used to get when I was *younger*, but I am getting on now, and am put into the back line with 12 shillings a week, and, my dear, it is hard indeed to save out of this for the time between the seasons *when I am not wanted*—there *will* be a time when I shall never be wanted any more—but we will not think of that *now*—as I was saying, out of 15 shillings a week, a Lady of the ballet has in the first to bye tights, fleshing Body and shoes. The best tights cost more than £2 odd, and so, very few of us can get *them*; but pink silk stockings sown on to cotton tops of whitey-brown thread come to *less*, and look as well from the front; but even on the *best*, you can not depend on them, as, unless you know how to mend them, and very few of the new ones do, they are almost useless to a lady who considers her position when they have once gone in *ladders*.

You may not know what *ladders* is, but it is when the silk goes anywhere and then splits downwards, leaving little threads of silk like the steps of a ladder. Those which know no better *darn* the ladders, but where there's *one* there may be half-a-dozen of them, and then the tights would be darned all over, and the Mananger would complane of the *look* of the thing, though he *dosent* find them himself, and if the lady dosent get a new pair *to please him*, she may be pretty suer of not getting engaged at *his* theatre again, and she couldn't go down to another in the westend with untidey things like that. So that is another expense. Of course when I say that *us* ladies cannot get the best tights, shoes, and fleshings, I do not mean that Miss Langham and Miss De Vere could not, who are in the front line. But we call them the Barroness, that is Miss L., and the Countess, that is little De Vere, and they come to rehersal in white crape or Paisley's shawls which cost *ten or twelve guinees apeace*, dressed up to the nines as we say, and *they* can afford tights and fleshings all silk and everything else, though they were the greatest scrubs at one time, and only do get *the same as us now*, 15*s*. a-week; but *they* are exseptions, and are fetched away in broghums with corronettes or cockades, and if they doent receive *no salary at all* they would not care.

Well, the shoes comes next. Pink satin shoes is about 5*s*. 6*d*. a pare, the second best is 4*s*. 6*d*. But you ware them out very quickly, you know, and then we recover them with white satin or jane which also *adds to expense*. The tights must be washd onst a week at the least, and then you pinksauser them for to keep the color. All this costes money, for pinksausers is 6*d*. and only does three pare, and then of course there's the soap for cleening. Well you can not always be covering and darning and mending shoes, which we do cheefly when there is a long rehersal, and the call is at 10 in the morning, when we finnish at 11, and are wanted again at 2 o'clock to practis a insidentle dance: and if we are to appear again at the night, there is not time ofen for us to go home and get a dinner, so we club together and send out for reddishes, bread and cheese and onions, for if we were working there all the day, the Mananger dosent offer us anything; and for rehersals, somtimes for *three* weeks before *we are playing at the night, we never get paid at all*, as our engagement is not begin. Of course the Barronness and De Vere do not mind this, and *they* never need to send for reddishes; and sometimes when I am catchd in the rane going across Watterloo bridge to home, its beyond that a long way, and been obliged to go without dinner, I have wished that I was De Vere or the Baroness for there is some excuse when you are very *very* hungry and tirird to death. I doent think that *now*, my dear, but used to when I was in the front line and poor mother was in the wardrobe, and used to beat me.

Then there is the fleshing Body, which is about 2 shillings. You cannot do with less than 4 petticoats anyone. These are the underclothing. The Uncumbustabel Tarlartan, which is secuer again catch fire is 1*s*. 6*d*. a yard, though as no boddy byes it, it is soled for 10½*d*.; but it looks yellerish, not white: 2½ yds it takes for one petticoat about, so that the 4 petticoats comes to 8*s*. 9*d*.; and these tarlartans will not last cleene very long: and *as they will not wash*, you have to bye new ones again, *which the Mananger wants us to do, and complanes that we will not spend another* 8*s*. 9*d*. *out of our salary*. That is why we do not get that stuff, for we would rather stand *the chance* of burning, *than the sertenty of not being able to live*, if we spend our salary on secuering our clothes from fire. But they want us to dip our book-muslin petticoats in Tunget of Soder, I think is the name, when we wash them. 1*s*. worth of Tunget will cleene 3 petticoats; so that is 1*s*. 4*d*. a fortnight extra out of salary, and then, *I think* it rots the muslin and the petticoats, which as cost 2*s*. 8*d*. a peace, and so must be got new again, which we think the *Mananger might do, as it is he as puts the fire near us, and not us as goes near the fire*, though they do try to blame on us. It costes you see about £1 13*s*. 2*d* to start any one of us ladies desently, and I have told you what a *continuel* expense it is on *us*. I have not said anything of my own everyday dress, gownd and shawl and boots, *which were very quick*; and my lodging, which I cannot get less than for 2*s*. a week, even in clubbing with another lady. Then, my dear, one *must* dine sometime even if it is expence, and it does not do to be exstravigant, but safe a little, as when I am ill and cannot come to the Theatre. The Mananger *dose not pay me, but forfits every night we stop away*. The doctor when I was lay up in bed was very kind *for nothing*; and my landlady made me some broath and talk to me, and I loved her; and she paid a man that I bought a pair of shoes for 2*s*. 6*d*. when he come everyday for the money, as I was ill and out of work, and she would not let me pay her again exsept by 2*d*. a week. I can not be ofen ill. I have been fortenate to meet with kind peeple; if you will forgive me for my troubling you, and can get the Manangers to be more kinder to us, I dare say there will come One Day, when you will not be sorry for having said a good word for yours, Sir, respecfully,

A LADY OF THE BALLET.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

(*From the Home News.*)

MR. DISRAELI [Feb. 29] took the opportunity of asking some questions with regard to the relations of this country with the continental Powers. He understood that her Majesty's Government had succeeded in obtaining the consent of several of the great Powers to a conference on the Danish question. He was of opinion that conferences under circumstances like the present, when hostilities were going on, were seldom other than failures, influenced as they must be by unexpected events. The experience of a previous attempt nine years ago, on the part of Earl Russell, to carry on a conference during the Crimean war, certainly did not inspire him with confidence in the success of the proposed negotiations without an armistice. He stated that it appeared from the papers on the Danish question that Earl Russell, in the autumn, made a proposition to France for interference in the affairs of Denmark, suggesting every possible diplomatic action; but, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, having a personal recollection of the negotiation at Vienna, replied that all this had been done in the case of Poland, with the result of impairing the dignity of both France and England, and he refused to act unless England was prepared to go further and enter on a course of real action. It was a question of vital importance whether her Majesty's Government had agreed to go further and adopt ulterior measures with France, if the proposed conference should fail; and if so, what object was to be accomplished? Was it the integrity and independence of Denmark? on which point all the Powers were said to be agreed; but was that integrity founded on the retention of Schleswig and Holstein? If the conferences went on time would be consumed, and with the spring Europe would naturally turn to France to sttle the question, which all the efforts of England had failed to adjust; and the result would probably be in what would be called a rectification of the map of the continent. Whatever might occur, it would be owing to the blundering policy of the Government, and but for which there would now be no question of the integrity and independence of Denmark.

Lord Palmerston said that the right hon. gentleman was never so happy as when attacking an absent man. Having in the last few days devoted himself to the study of the Danish papers, and finding nothing in them on which to found an attack on Earl Russell, he had been obliged to fall back on the transactions of nine years ago for that purpose—transactions in which his noble friend had ably and faithfully performed the duty he took on himself, that of endeavouring to obtain peace. The object of her Majesty's Government in the present juncture had been to maintain peace; but if the policy of the right hon. gentleman had been adopted this country would have gone to war with Russia on account of Poland, and with Germany on behalf of Denmark. With regard to the information which the right hon. gentleman sought, it would be contained in the papers, the completion of the delivery of which would take place to-morrow. The purpose of her Majesty's Government from first to last had been to conciliate differences, to modify exacerbation, and to bring about a peaceable settlement of the matters in question.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald complained that Lord Palmerston, while professing to reply to Mr. Disraeli, had in fact refused to favour the House with that information which the right hon. gentleman had invited him to give, and which Parliament wished to ascertain. It was absurd to say that Mr. Disraeli had attacked an absent man, for the circumstance that Earl Russell was a peer, and consequently located in "another place," was no reason why his public conduct should not be criticised in that House. Moreover, if the noble lord had acted so well at Vienna in 1853, how was it that he had been dismissed from office on his return? He (Mr. Fitzgerald) denied that the Opposition wanted war. They, however, mistrusted a Government which had brought the country to the edge of war, and whose altercate bragging and subserviency had placed it in a position of unparalleled humiliation.

DENMARK.

BOTH Houses of the Rigsdag have adopted almost unanimously an address to the king. It concludes as follow:—"Our consolation in this most serious time is that the king will uphold our liberty and independence, and not allow Denmark to be weakened by dissolving our union with Schleswig. The people reckon on the declaration of the government that the war shall be energetically prosecuted, and they trust that the king will convince the nations of Europe that the Danes are willing to make any sacrifice to preserve their nationality and their right to govern themselves."

On the presentation of this address on February 27, his majesty desired the presence of all the members on that occasion. In reply, his majesty said:—"I thank you for the expression of your fidelity. Relying upon you and upon the loyalty of the Danish people, I shall firmly adhere to my policy, and hold out to the utmost of my power. I shall make every effort to obtain such conditions of peace as may be beneficial to Denmark. I will admit of no abolition of the existing political connection between the kingdom and Schlewing. I wish to be a free king over a free people. A king is only free when his country is independent and when the constitutional condition is maintained and developed." His majesty concluded by saying:—"God grant that at my death this epitaph may deservedly be inscribed upon my tomb: 'A truer heart ne'er beat for Denmark.'"

The 'Dagbladet' of February 29 publishes an article in which it says:—

The English Government opposes by empty demonstrations the violent acts of Germany. It accepts the sophisms of Germany in order to avoid war. A Conference on the basis of a personal union between Denmark and Schleswig and Holstein would be the destruction of Denmark's freedom and independence. Under such circumstances, the integrity of Denmark is worthless. The Danish people must before all look for deliverance from their own exertions, and prosecute the war with the greatest energy. The fall of Denmark must be bought with blood. Diplomatic strokes of the pen shall not wipe out a nation of a thousand years' standing.

General Gerlach has been intrusted with the Command-in-Chief of the army, in place of General de Meza, who has been definitively dismissed. Major Stjernholm has been appointed chief of his staff.

A CURIOUS controversy, which has excited much interest in literary and social circles, has taken place between Professor Kingsley and Dr. Newman. In 'Macmillan's Magazine,' there appeared an anonymous article by Professor Kingsley, in which was the following sentence:—"Father Newman informs us that truth, for its own sake need not, and ought not to be, a virtue of the Roman clergy." Dr. Newman immediately wrote to Mr. Macmillan complaining of the editor for having inserted it without ascertaining its correctness, and giving a reference to the work in which such a doctrine was enunciated. This letter was forwarded to Mr. Kingsley, who wrote to Dr. Newman stating that he believed the charge to be just, from many passages in Newman's writings, and that he expressly referred to No. XX. of the "Sermons on Subjects of the Day," and offering to retract if the author would show him that he had mistaken his meaning. Dr. Newman acknowledged this letter, expressing his amazement at finding the author of the article to be Mr. Kingsley. He then wrote to a mutual friend, stating that when he first read the article he could associate no one he had ever known with "C. K." and living, as he did, so much out of the world, he had never before seen even the outside of 'Macmillan's Magazine,' but supposed that some "young scribe was making himself a cheap reputation by smart hits at safe objects." This letter was shown to Mr. Kingsley, who thereupon published in the magazine a contradiction of his previous statement, as Dr. Newman had "expressed in the strongest terms his denial of the meaning which he (Mr. C. K.) had put upon his words," adding some other remarks, which appear to have excited Dr. Newman's displeasure, as exhibited by the letter which followed. A few days afterwards Dr. Newman wrote a second letter to Messrs. Macmillan, and these letters he has now published, with some reflections by way of Appendix. Some of this is so rich that it is worth quoting for the benefit of all loose thinkers and writers. Dr. Newman writes:—"Mr. Kingsley begins, then, by exclaiming, 'Oh! the chicanery, the wholesale fraud, the vile hypocrisy, the conscience-killing of Rome! We have not far to seek for an evidence of it. There is Father Newman, to wit: one living specimen is worth a hundred dead ones. He, a priest writing of priests, tells us that lying is never any harm.' I interpose; 'You are taking a most extraordinary liberty with my name. If I have said this, tell me when and where.' Mr. Kingsley replies; 'You said it, reverend sir, in a sermon which you preached *when a Protestant* as vicar of St. Mary's, and published in 1844, and I could read you a very satisfactory lecture on the effects which that sermon had at the time on my opinion of you.' I make answer: 'Oh . . . *Not*, it seems as a priest; speaking of priest but let us have the passage.' Mr. Kingsley relaxes: 'Do you know I like your *tone*. From your *tone* I rejoice, greatly rejoice, to be able to believe that you did not mean what you said,' I rejoin: *Mean* it! I maintain I never *said* it whether as a Protestant or as a Catholic.' Mr. Kingsley replies: 'I waive that point,' I object: 'Is it possible! What? Waive the main question! I either said it or I didn't. You have made a monstrous charge against me; direct, distinct, public. You are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly;——or to own you can't.' 'Well,' says Mr. Kingsley, 'if you are quite sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it, I really will. My *word*! I am dumb. Somehow, I thought it was my *word* that happened to be on trial. The *word* of a professor of lying that he does not lie! But Mr. Kingsley reassures me:—'We are both gentlemen,' he says, 'I have dono as much as one gentleman can expect from another.' I begin to see: he thought me a gentleman at the very time that he said I sought lying on system. After all it is not I, but it is Mr. Kingsely who did not mean what he said—'Habemus confitentem reum.'"

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1ST.

Hawkins, Captain C. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Booj.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1ST.

Cheesman, Veterinary Surgeon E. F., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 30th March.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

44th Foot.—Captain G. E. Acklow from 25th May to 25th November 1864, to Madras, on private affairs.

95th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Gabbett from 1st April 1864 to 30th June 1865, to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery (14th Brigade.)—Brevet Colonel J. B. Dennis from 5th April to 4th October 1864, in extension to remain at Neilgherries, on medical certificate.

33rd Regiment.—Colonel J. E. Collings from 21st to 31st March 1864, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

106th Regiment.—Ensign James Winslow from 10th March to 9th May 1864, on private affairs.

Medical Establishment.—Assistant Apothecary Shaik Ameer (No. 599) General Deputy Scinde Division from 20th March to 20th June 1864, to proceed to Poona, on medical oertificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 1st April.

William Whitaker, engineer apprentice, having completed five years' service, and having passed the required examination, is promoted to journeyman apprentice from the 30th March.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
1	Algiers	Buchanan	Aden Feb. 27.
	Countess Russell	Thomson	Calcutta, Feb. 20.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat, Mar. 31.

DEPARTURES.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
1	Soame (s)	Ramage	Kurrachee.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Malabar Coast.
	Rebecca Shephard	Somers	Moulmein.
	Preston	Wakam	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. G. W. John; Mr. W. Woodward; Mr. Sparks; 199 adults; 14 children; and 18 deck.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Stamboul*, J. Tovar, bound to London.
Ship *Percy Douglas*, J. P. Hamon, bound to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Brig *Luckmepersad*, for Cochin and Colombo.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Ship *Ceres*, for Havre.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1864.

London

Rowena.—100 chests olibanum, 209½ cwt., Essac Khakee; 138 pieces E. teeth, 4 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lbs. Bowanjee Vulleejee.

Havering.—523 pieces E. teeth, 26 cwt. 24 lbs., Ludha Ebram.

Liverpool.

Zambia.—7 bags linseed, 10½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co. 238 bales cotton, 833 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall; 300 bales wool, 900 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Duncairn.—loose buffaloe horns, 150 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 300 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., D. Vusunjee & Co.; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Ruttonsy Khimjee.

Frenchman.—41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Gellabhoy Gungapursad; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Thara Khimjee; 125 bales hemp, 125 cwt., Courjee Premjee: 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Toolseedass Ramjee; 130 bales cotton, 555 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Edmund Graham.—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Chuturbhoz Assaria; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

Concordia.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

Anonyma.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Wm. Carrill.—30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Noormomud Datoobhoy Sons.

Fanny Forsyth.—loose buffaloe horns, 250 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Belgravia.—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Woomersey Lilladhur; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pussoo Dewjee: 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Shevuckmoortee Aynapooree: 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

War Cloud.—47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Dewjee Jeatha: 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., S. S. Naric walla; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Eagle.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Ticumdass Nursidass; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Bappoo Visram.

Melitus.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jevunjee Hirjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 69 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., Hurry Bhugwandass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Orso.—180 bales cotton, 630 cwt., Woomersy Cuma; 27 bales cotton, 81 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee.

Uncas.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Cooverjee Jetha.

East.—50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Hurreechund Withoba.

Baron Macaulay.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jugunath Ramjus; 160 bales cotton 560 cwt., Culliaujee Petamber; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Dewchund Parpia; 140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Jetha Pursotum.

Myrtle.—19 bales cotton, 96½ cwt., Rowjee Khutmull; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khetsy Sewjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hirjee Pragjee.

Tomogonaps.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Huttaysing Kessreesing; 113 baies munjeet, 395½ cwt., W. A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co.

Lady Clarendon.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Herachund Sobhagchund.

Palinurus.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.

Palmerstone.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jugunath Ramjus.

Adriatic.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo: 92 bales cotton, 332 cwt., Goculdas Cullianjee; 275 bundles linseed, 137½ cwt.,: 388 bundles Galls, 194 cwt., Devjee Bheemjee; 250 bundles linseed, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 29 bales cotton, 91½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Dossa Kirpall & Co.

Protector.—½ bale cotton, 1¾ cwt., P. and D, Framjee Cama & Co.; 11 bales cotton 38½ cwt. Ebram Noordin & Co.

British Crown.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. M. Heerjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Curumchund Pemchund.

Kirkham.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., A. Bell & Co.; 600 bundles gall, 300 cwt., Goca Doongersy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

Gilbert Thomson.—12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Seedie Hajee Wosman; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Cutchra Khimjee.

Havre.

Intimes.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja 37 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 4 cases brandy, 4 dozen botttes, Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

Ceres.—1000 bags coffee, 1500 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 16)
914 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 11)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. l. Mar. 11)
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 12)
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—F. C. & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
686 City of Manchester, Auld—Finlay, Clark & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Barjorjee & Co. (c. l. Jany. 18)
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
883 Egeria, Sealey—Martin, Young & Co.
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jany. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1061 Gilbert T. Jordan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jany 29)
650 Gladstone.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C.
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. ((c. l. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Cursetjee and Eduljee.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
861 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1700 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
990 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
782 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
1328 Princess Alexandria—J. Clover & Co.
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1097 Palmerston.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
882 Rob Roy, Blacklock—B. & Mackintosh. (c. l. Jan. 16)
641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
697 Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
787 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

FOR MARSEILLES.

483 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR NEW YORK.

420 Marion, Laughton—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR BORDEAUX.

828 Emilie et Laurie, Murphy—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Bailly de Suffren—R. Hormusjee Wadia. (c. l. Mar. 7)
491 Intimes, Gefflot. (c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle—Blay & Mackintosh,
646 Mayaram Dayaram, Scott. (c. l. Mar. 19)

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR KURRACHEE.

989 St. Vincent de Paul. (c. l. Mar. 11)

FOR CHINA.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.
375 Rebecca, Shepherd—Somers R. Steuart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
5 9 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn, Boag—Remington & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
618 Futtay Salam.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
Grotto (a)—Farnham & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
341 Nabob Canton.
1100 North East—Boyd—J. Clover & Co. Feb. 20
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie Stewart & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
783 Sultana, Sharp, Lyon Brothers.
893 Scindia, Carr.
Thule (s)
777 W. M. Peck—Wallace & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]AY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

[illegible]what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
[illegible]on Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	12½ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	15¼ pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	65 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	109
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	[incldg. n. sh. 185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	83 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	32 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort P[illegible]s Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 44,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving C.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 p. Nominal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	95
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES CURRENT (31st March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	575 to 577
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	570 to 572
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	570 to 572
New Oomravuttee	"	510 to 515
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	520 to 525
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	515 to 520
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	500 to 505
New Poratchee	"	520 to 525
New Accote	"	530 to 535
New Mangalore	"	525 to 530
New Hinghunghaut	"	585 to 590

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 13.
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	30 to 31. 32 to 33.
Niger	"	27 to 28. Nominal

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ....2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 0¾d. "
Sight............2s. 0¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do...... " 2-61 " "
Sight......... " 2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum. allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays............10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.................. 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)............ at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... .... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee, "
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand............ }
Do. Scotland .... } 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Ireland .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight................3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculluh.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye.........	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	" Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
" " Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesau
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by. THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant aneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250,500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF STORES OF THE SHIP "STALWART."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Victoria Bunder, the Sundry Stores of the Ship *Stalwart* consisting of Stones, Iron Posts, Air Pumps, Hoses, Ladders, Tanks, Water Casks, Tiles, Bricks, Bags, Baskets, Iron, Wood, &c. &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Jacconets.
700 " " Madapollams.
300 " " Domestics.
A few Bales Twist.
A few Cases Colored Goods.
8 Cases T. Red Hoodnies.
4 Cases assorted Biscuits by Peek, Frean & Co.
12 Sewing Machines.
24 Folding Bedsteads.
6 Brass Frame do.
64 Iron Bedsteads and Couches.

An Invoice of Ultramarine Blue and white Lead, ditto gold and silver Watches, Chains, &c., ditto Ready made suits, Cashmere Cloths, and 10 Cases Doeskins.

60 Cases Champaign of very superior quality.
10 Cases Glassware.

The remainder of the Invoice of Nails and Weights.

AT 1 P. M.

A white Arab Saddle Horse, high-caste, warranted sound, will be taken back if pronounced unsound, either by Messrs. Ginger or Stephens and Sons, perfectly quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL, LINSEED AND COIR.

(On account of the concerned ex Ship *Cicero.*)

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, on Arther Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following Goods landed in a damaged state ex Ship *Cicero.*
4631 Bags Linseed.
121 Bales Wool.
A quantity loose ditto.
317 Bundles Coir.
A quantity loose ditto.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP "PHLOX."

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox*, W. MOYLAN, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of (Colonel H. T. Vincent, changing his residence) and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arms, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, What-nots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Plants in Pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by "Jones of Southampton" with a pair of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) and a Set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness complete, one excellent light double seated Brougham with Lamps, Pole and Shaft complete by John Buchanan and Co., Glasgow.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PLATED, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the Elegant Household Furniture, Glass, Plated, and Porcelain Ware &c. of H. T. Binks, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) the same consisting of a Set of Rich Cut Glassware, one Blue Dinner Set, White and Gilt Breakfast Set, Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salvers, Candlesticks, a Mahogany Box containing 1 dozen each, Plated King's Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, and the Furniture all Blackwood Carved such as Elegantly Carved Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Side Board, Chiffoneers, Easy, Predieu, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea-poys, Screens, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Engravings, Table Ornaments, one Excellent 8 Day Clock by "James French" Royal Exchange, London, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

One four wheeled Dog Cart with Hood Shafts and Pole, with a strong serviceable Chesnut Arab Horse and Harness complete.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, has been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th instant, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major E. A. BACON, Brigade Major, (proceeding to Europe,) consisting of handsomely Carved and well finished Drawing, Dining, Dressing and Bed room Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Teapoys, Louis Quatrize and Writing Tables, Chiffonier, Screens, Four-post Bed couches, Wardrobes, Washing and Dressing Tables, Lamps, Single and Double Hanging Wall Shades, Children's Room Furniture, 4 Plated Dish covers, 4 side Dishes, Teapot, Claret Jug, &c., a set of handsome Plated Spoons and Forks complete for 12, Blue and Gold Dinner Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, White Ruby and Gold Coffee Set, White, Frosted Glass Dessert Set, and rich Cut Glassware.

Also.—Pictures, Table Ornaments, Cutlery, Brussells, Nuggur Carpets, China Matting, set of Carpenter's Tools and Table, Box of Fishing Tackle, Double and Single Harness, Saddlery, excellent Kattiwar Cow, Child's Perambulator, Cooking Utensils, and a great variety of other valuable Articles; and if not previously disposed of, a self driving Carriage in first rate order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, landed this year, 14-1, 5 years old.

No Catalogues.—Property on view on Friday, Saturday, and Monday the 8th, 9th, and 11th instant.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN.

By order of the Executors.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th proximo, at his Rooms in Meadow street, the Effects of the above Estate, comprising a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, a double Barrelled Gun by Beckwith in case, a Adam's Revolver complete, a Musical Box playing eight Airs, Books, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery &c., the Personal property of the late Mr. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN, deceased.

The Jewellery will be on view from 15th instant.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, H. M., 1st Lancers and Mr. D. F. Cunningham I. N., deceased, consisting of Cavalry Uniform Books, Sea Chest, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

The Effects of the late Mr. Thomas John Francisca Babo consisting of large ship Carpenter's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

The Effects of the late Doctor M. E. De Almeida, deceased, such as a few Medical Books, Medicine Cases, a Case of Midwifery Instruments, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd Instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, Pictures in Gilt Frames, a sets of single and double Harness plated on German silver mountings, &c. &c.

An Invoice of White and Colored False Pearls of sizes, Trumpets, Toy Guns and Pistols with Caps, Stereoscopes, accordians, 50 dozen Eau de Cologne, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Brown Retriever Dog.

One Brown and White Terrier.

One Handsome Chesnut Arab Galloway, aged 5, about 14 hands high, quiet and sound.

A second-hand 4 wheeled Albert Car.

For sale without reserve, fifteen Australian Mares, all young, though low in condition, would soon pick up on good keep. Many of them are well suited for Shigram work.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAMS AND SHIGRAMS.

(Just landed ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham.*)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close an account the following first class English-built Carriages, just landed ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham*, viz.

A first-rate English-built Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham, very light, lined with rich blue silk Damask with Shafts, and Lamps by S. Marks, 13 Orchard Street, Oxford Street.

One Do. do. do. by do.
One Do. do. do. with Pole and Shafts by do.
One Do. do. Shigram with do. do. by do.
One Do. do. do. by Bedford.

On account of the Concerned.

An Elegant Stylish English-built Boat Sociable with Enclosures, built by "Thorn & Co." Great Portland Street, London and landed ex *Caroline Agnes.*

Also, a Set of superior Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. &c., of M. CRESSWELL, Esq.

Comprising Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Table and Piano Candlesticks, Spoon and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Waiter, Bread Basket, and Cutlery, &c., Neatly Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Dining, Sofa, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, and Drawing Room Chairs, Screens, Tea-poys, Chiffoniers with Book Cases, A Pair of large Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, four-post large Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Hat, and Music Stands, English Brussels Carpet, Double light and single hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Choice Engravings in Frames, Handsome Table Ornaments and Vases, a Mahogany square Pianoforte in good order, Choice Plants, a Bullock Cart with Bullock and Water Cask, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF ERANEE ISPHANEE COTTON,

On THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Ebrahim Bin Fuckeer Mahomed, by order of Aga Meerza Zaneld Abadeen, and on account of the first purchaser Thucker Doongersey Gangjee:—

80 Dhockras of Eranee Isphanee Cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate double barrelled Gun and a double barrelled Rifle, both with separate stocks, and fitted in one Case, with all the necessary implements complete. Price Rs. 550 to be seen on application to BENNETT & Co., No. 5, Forbes Street.

A Grey Poney, height 13 hands, in good condition up to a good weight would be very serviceable for Matheran and hill work. To be sold with saddle and bridle complete, at cost price Rs. 200.

New White and Blue and W. and Pink Dinner and Breakfast Service.

Hollow Stem Glass-Ware.

Lilly Patern Spoons and Forks.

A Bullock Gharree either for Bullocks or Horses.—Price Rs. 300.

A half-plate portrait Lens by Lerebour well adapted for Carte de Visite. Price 70 Rupees.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattiawar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.

A pair of first-rate Grey Hounds—Price Rs. 150.

A Brown Retriever Dog, six months old.

A White and Brown Terrier, six months old.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phæton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the next Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
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Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

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Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay............Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras... ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

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James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

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Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

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Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A SQUARE PIANFORTE, in good order, by C. N. Schroder, of Hamburg, originally Priced Rs. 700. Price Rs. 450 cash. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Assistant Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

31st March 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

SELLING OFF.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for cash payments.

His present stock consists of:—

A great variety of handsome Toys, lately rreceived per *Edwin Fox.*

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

Stereoscopic Views of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Eye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent workmanship.

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.

Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.

Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.

Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium size paper.

Envelopes of sizes.

Clothes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent Cork Screws, &c. &c.

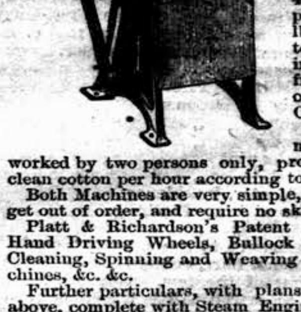
Mr. J. NEUBERG proceeding to Europe for a few months by the second mail in April, in order to select personally a new Stock of Goods for the next season, will thank all parties who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without any loss of time.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS.

PLATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863,

ARRANGED FOR

HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are adapted for Ginning every description of Cotton, whether with hard or wooly seeds, or of long or short staple. The seeds are separated without crushing them, or in any way injuring the fibre.

The production of the 40 inch Gin, worked by power, is from 30 to 35 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled indigenous varieties, and from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, from New Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all liable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.

Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.

R. NEWTON, Agent.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englishi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Dropsical Swellings.—Whatever may be the remote cause of collections of water in the human body, it must be prudent to disperse them as soon as possible. The readiest means of accomplishing this end are supplied by using Holloway's Ointment, to increase the activity of the absorbents. When this Ointment is well rubbed upon the skin, it removes all venous congestion, overcomes all mechanical obstruction to the free return of the blood, and prevents the deposit of serum and water. Holloway's Pills, likewise, augment this absorbing power; they act more circuitously on the capillaries through the circulation, while his Ointment acts directly through the skin. Both should be employed in dropsies and diseases of the kidneys.

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